

REPORT
Lunatic and Idiot Asylums
ONTARIO
1899

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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



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1899.



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-second Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September 1899.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

THE HONORABLE R. HARCOURT, M.P.P.,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.



LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

TORONTO, November, 1899.

To the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:


I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-second Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1899.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, WITH SPECIAL STATISTICS.....	xi.-xv.
TABLES OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS AND STATISTICS.....	1-34
List of Asylum tables.....	1
Table No. 1, shewing movements of entire Asylum population.....	2-3
Table No. 2, shewing the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics of the Asylums of the Province, during each of the eighteen years, from October 1st, 1876, to 30th September, 1899.....	4-5
Table No. 3, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.....	6
Table No. 4, shewing the counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to Asylums have been received, as well as the admissions of the present year, and from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1897, originally came.....	7
Table No. 5, shewing the length of time the patients received into the Asylum during the year had been insane prior to their admission.....	8
Table No. 6, shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1899.....	9
Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.....	10
Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year.....	11
Table No. 9, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year.....	12
Table No. 10, shewing the length of Asylum residence of the patients who died during the year.....	13
Table No. 11, shewing the cause of death of those who died during the year.....	14
Table No. 12, shewing the trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and of those admitted during the past and anterior years.....	15-17
Table No. 13, shewing detailed expenditure of the various Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1899.....	18
Table No. 14, shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such headings.....	19
Table No. 15, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the price paid for the same under contract.....	20
Table No. 16, shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.....	21
Table No. 17, shewing the nature of the employment, the number of patients who worked, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work, in days, per patient during the year.....	22-23

TABLES OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS AND STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

	PAGE.
Table No. 18, shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.....	24
Table No. 19, shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged as cured during the year	25
Table No. 20, showing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died during the year.....	26
Summary of Asylum operations.....	27
Number of insane persons known to the department, table shewing the.....	27
Discharges	28
Probational discharges, table of.....	28
Deaths.....	28
Assigned cause of insanity.....	29
Table shewing number of beds and number of vacancies in each Asylum on 30th September, 1899.....	30
Social state, nationalities, etc., of patients admitted during the year, and of the total admissions.....	30
Table shewing yearly increase in population in Asylums.....	31
Employment of patients.....	31
Percentage of days worked	32
Asylum expenditure.	32
Cost per patient, 1898, 1899	33
Revenue from paying patients.	33
Comparative statement of revenue.....	34

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF DR. D. CLARK, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TORONTO ASYLUM.....	37-68
Statistics.....	37
Deaths.....	37
List of concerts	37-38
Books and newspapers	38
Church services	38
Dentistry.....	39-40
Wants.....	38-39
Work	39
General remarks	41-49
Statistical tables.....	50-68
REPORT OF DR. R. M. BUCKE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LONDON ASYLUM.....	69-100
Summary of movements of patients.....	69
Repairs, renewals, etc., of the year.....	69-70
New work.....	70
Amusements	70
Gynecological work.....	70-75
General surgery.....	76
Officers and employees.....	70
Farm and garden.....	76-80
Statistical tables.....	81-100

	PAGE.
REPORT OF DR. C. K. CLARK, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE KINGSTON ASYLUM...	101-125
Admissions and discharges.....	101-102
Deaths.....	102-103
Small asylum for criminals.....	103
Training school for nurses.....	103-104
Electricity vs. gas.....	105
Statistical tables.....	106-125
REPORT OF DR. JAMES RUSSELL, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF HAMILTON ASYLUM....	126-151
Summary of Asylum operations.....	126
Admissions.....	126
Discharges.....	126
Deaths.....	126
Asylum accommodation.....	126-128
Training school for nurses.....	128-129
Farm and garden.....	128
Capital expenditure.....	128
General remarks.....	129
Statistical tables.....	130-151
REPORT OF DR. N. H. BEEMER, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF MIMICO ASYLUM.....	152-177
Summary of Asylum operations.....	152
Admissions.....	152
Discharges.....	152
Deaths.....	152
Garden and grounds.....	153
Completion store.....	153
Farm.....	153
Cold storage.....	153
Tray under steam pots and ventilators.....	153-154
Ventilators, etc.....	154
Coal saving.....	154-155
Repairs and alterations.....	155
Land for garden and sewage farm.....	155
Officers and employees.....	156
Sundry services.....	156
Statistical tables.....	157-177
REPORT OF DR. J. B. MURPHY, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BROCKVILLE ASYLUM...	178-200
Admissions and discharges.....	178-179
Deaths.....	179
Discharges.....	179
Maintenance expenditure.....	179
General improvements.....	180
Treatment.....	179-180
Miscellaneous matters.....	180-182
Statistical tables.....	183-200

REPORT OF DR. A. H. BEATON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ORILLIA ASYLUM . . .	201-210
Summary of Asylum operations.....	201
Applications.....	201
Maintenance.....	201
Industrial training.....	201
Employment.....	202
The schools.....	201
Water supply.....	202
Statistical tables.....	202-210
Statistical tables of the Homewood Retreat.....	211

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

In summarizing the operations of the asylums for the insane for the past year, one of the principal matters inviting attention is the comparatively large decrease in the number of admissions. During the previous year ending 30th September, 1898, there were 759 received, and during the past year ending on like date, there were 711, or a decrease of 48. For the past ten years the average annual admissions have numbered 783, or 72 more than during the year under report. This reduced number of admissions can in a measure be accounted for by the larger number remaining in charge elsewhere than in the Provincial asylums. For the past ten years the average population under charge in Homewood Retreat has been 17; in the wards for the insane in Kingston Penitentiary 30; in the common gaols 47; and the applications for admission to the asylums at the close of each year have averaged 60, or a total of 154. For the past year, at its close, the returns show that in Homewood Retreat there were 13, in the Penitentiary 36, in the gaols 77, and the applications for admission to the institution direct were 92, or an increase of 64 provided for temporarily otherwise than in the asylums.

By reference to the following tables it will be noted that there were during 1898 in daily residence 4,368 patients, and for the past year 4,441, or an increase of 73, which number added to the 64 provided for elsewhere than in the Provincial asylums makes a total of 137, and these figures fairly represent the increased cases for the past year requiring asylum accommodation. The accompanying table will show the steady annual increase in the daily population of the asylums for the insane for the past ten years.

Year.	Average Daily Population.	Increase.
1889	3,167	
1890	3,266	99
1891	3,505	239
1892	3,535	30
1893	3,675	140
1894	3,811	136
1895	3,996	185
1896	4,117	121
1897	4,254	137
1898	4,368	114
1899	4,441	73

Total increase in 10 years..... 1,274

From this statement it will be seen that the average annual increase for the past ten years has been 127, and the foregoing remarks in regard to the outlying insane, show that if there had been accommodation in the institutions, the number of admissions for the past year would have been equal to, or greater than that of former years.

It would not, however, be correct to infer that a large number of those for whom asylum accommodation has been awarded in past years, or for whom it will continue to be sought, can be materially benefitted mentally by any asylum treatment that can be given them; but it is equally obvious that the great majority of them require asylum care and supervision, and consequently should be provided for in that way.

Formerly none but the maniacal and violently excited were considered fit subjects for treatment in an asylum, and few were received in the institutions as patients who were not manifestly ungovernable and threatening their own or the safety of others.

As the result of investigations, both of a scientific and practical character, by alienists and others interested, a knowledge of the more subtle phases of brain disease in its multifarious forms is being developed, and many of this afflicted class are now being certified to and treated as insane under this more modern and widened classification which has followed, and to this enlarged scope and action in judging of the insane, a considerable percentage of the alleged increase of the cases of insanity can no doubt be attributed. The effect of this larger area in judging of insanity is no doubt the principal cause for a considerable number of the 137 being certified to as insane and for the greater number of whom there was no accommodation in the asylums.

The following table will show clearly why it was impossible to find room for them in the institutions:

Oct. 1898 to Sept. 1899.	Asylums in which there were no vacancies for the month.	Total Ap- plications.	Total No. of patients on probation.	Total No. of vacancies.
Oct	Toronto, Mimico	61	63	70
Nov	Toronto, Mimico	66	70	75
Dec	Toronto, Mimico	65	68	66
Jan.	Toronto, Mimico	72	58	63
Feb	Toronto, Mimico	83	54	32
March	Toronto, London, Mimico	82	71	29
April	Toronto, Mimico	62	66	29
May	Toronto, Mimico	73	70	29
June	London, Mimico	68	86	28
July	Mimico	92	98	36
August	Mimico	95	86	40
Sept.	Mimico	74	53	56
Average		89	84	55

Assuming then that the past and present record regarding the increasing number of the insane requiring admission to the asylums, and their present condition in respect to accommodation, is a correct basis in estimating the requirements for the future it follows that increased room must be had for the yearly increasing number of patients.

In event of consideration and approval being given to the foregoing representations, I would also respectfully draw attention to the desirability of adopting such measures as would provide for extended means of classification of the insane. 1st. There are at present 77 Criminal Lunatics in charge in the six Provincial asylums, guilty of offences but acquitted by the Courts on the ground of insanity. 2nd. There are over 400 patients now under charge in the asylums who have homicidal tendencies of pronounced character, who, although not committed by the courts as criminals, are in many cases equally dangerous as the others, and are a menace to the safety of the patients generally. 3rd. There are more than 300 epileptics also in the several institutions, many of whom could be much more satisfactorily cared for if domiciled in a separate asylum.

In respect to the criminal lunatics now in charge, it is well to note that the separate building at Hamilton, known as East House, has been designated by Order-in-Council as the place for the retention of the criminal insane who have been found guilty of capital and other heinous offences, such as manslaughter, arson, etc., and they are confined there and their apartments made specially secure are all now occupied by this class of criminals. In regard to the 2nd class namely, the homicidal insane, there are a large number of them now in charge who require the control and watchful care of the officials and attendants but who can be controlled with the usual means and precautions observed. There is however, in each of the institutions a class of paroxysmally violent character who should be under charge with the criminals, as they are equally dangerous and liable to commit an assault at any time.

Many reasons might be advanced to show the desirability for the separation of these classes from the ordinary asylum population, such as the relief of the institutions from the rigid and more exacting discipline necessary for the control and safekeeping of the criminal insane, and thereby affording an opportunity for the adoption of rules and methods tending to develop mutual confidence between the patients and those in charge.

Arbitrary measures of restraint which are necessary in the one case can be modified in the other with good results to the patients, and at the same time tend to the improvement of the order and quiet disciplinary character of the institutions throughout.

There are in the classes referred to such divergent conditions from that of the great majority of the insane that it is obvious that different structural arrangements are required for their proper management and safekeeping. Stronger and more secure buildings are a necessity, and if such were devised specially for the occupation of the criminal insane their maintenance cost would materially

lessen and economy generally would result from the improved system. Apart from the question of the safekeeping and the treatment of the criminal insane while they are in custody, it is of equal importance to society at large to prevent their escape from the institutions in which they may be confined by having suitable buildings for their retention.

A site for such an institution centrally located would of course be desirable, but as the population would be more permanently resident than in an ordinary asylum, this would not be of such special importance nor would the good quality of the land attached to it with a view to its cultivation be a matter for much consideration, as few, if any of the inmates would be available for such employment.

The reasons of a general character which are more fully recognized as sufficient to determine as to the desirability of the separation of the criminal insane from the inoffensive and moral classes is based upon the axiom which governs in all modern and well ordered communities, namely, that criminals who are a menace to society at large should be restrained so that they may not injure or intimidate the orderly and well-doing. That the same rule should apply to all classes, whether more or less responsible, where it can with justice be adopted, requires no comment. And it is evident that where no proper arrangement exists or distinction is made in respect to institutions for the care of the insane, that the influence emanating from the joint occupancy of these classes of the insane in the same building is adverse to the system and regular order desirable in an asylum specially adapted to the care and treatment of the insane generally.

While of late years there has been much enquiry and discussion as to the best method of determining in regard to the sanity or insanity of persons charged with crime, and their responsibility on account of their mental state, there appears to be little or no difference of opinion as to the desirability of carrying out measures for the classification or separation of the criminal insane by providing separate buildings for their custody, when their condition is finally determined, and the evidence of this is to be found in the establishment of such special institutions in many of the neighboring American States, also in Great Britain and in a large number of the Continental states of Europe.

It will not be necessary here to cite any extended reasons for the separation of the epileptics as a class, by their removal from the asylums for the insane; for the fact is beyond question that many of them are not afflicted mentally to such a degree as to warrant their continued residence and association with the insane population. In many cases years lapse before the malady results in the dethronement of reason, except during the time they may be suffering from the immediate effects of an attack.

And in event of their removal and separation important advantage would be gained for them and much needed accommodation would be had in the asylums from which they were removed. From the nature of their ailment as a class, in many cases not disabling them from useful employment especially for such work

as gardening or farming operations require, it would be most desirable to have an institution located, with such land attached as would be available for cultivation. From rightly directed efforts in this way a large saving of expenditure for their maintenance would be effected, while the inmates would be equally benefitted by the work required.

The foregoing statements are suggested after careful consideration of the present situation, and developments of the past and former years, having special regard to the necessity for increased accommodation in the asylums. And in view of that fact the present would appear to be an opportune time to make provision for a classification which would be of material benefit to the patients in those institutions now established, as well as to ensure improved position and environments for the inmates to be provided for in time to come. The records of the past point conclusively to the necessity for additional accommodation as being urgent, in order to meet the wants of an increasing number of applicants for admission to the institutions. Otherwise the general features of the asylum population and work have undergone but little change worthy of note. Indeed, the uniform character of the operations when compared with that of former years is the outstanding feature most noticeable in their present condition.

The admission of patients classified as acute and chronic cases during the past year has been in about the same proportion as in the previous and former years, and the resident population at its close remains at $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of acute to $93\frac{1}{3}$ chronic.

The percentage of deaths on the total populations of the institutions, although somewhat higher than the average of the previous year, has not been abnormally large. During 1899 it was 6 per cent. and for the previous year 4.92 per cent.

The per capita rate of maintenance has been kept at the very low rate of \$124.05 per annum. And in view of the fact that all the maintenance expenditure, together with clothing for the indigent patients is included in the outlay, it must be taken as evidence of the uniform system of economy in practice in the institutions.

The revenue from the institutions shows a favorable result for the past year. During the year ending Sept. 30, '98, the sum of \$72,042.44 was received from 770 patients, while during the past year \$74,364.54 was received from 778 patients.

In the statistical tables which follow, showing in the aggregate the result of the operations for the past year, and also in those compiled by the institution authorities for each institution, will be found much interesting information and records of importance both from a practical and scientific point of view.

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For the greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables :—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movements of the entire Asylum population during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the twenty-three years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1899.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year ; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1899, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1899.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as being cured.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged as improved.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those who died during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1899.

Table No. 14.—Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (including transfer) during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Table No. 20.—Shews the quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum popu-

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in asylums Oct. 1st, 1898..	359	362	721	480	519	999	290	268	558	469	528	997
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30th, 1899....	76	70	146	65	74	139	55	39	94	82	83	165
Total number under treatment during the year ..	435	432	867	545	593	1,138	345	307	652	551	611	1,162
Total number on asylum register and actually under treatment in each asylum during year	435	432	867	545	593	1,138	345	307	652	551	611	1,162
Discharged cured	21	26	47	24	33	57	13	13	26	25	29	54
“ improved.....	15	11	26	2	4	6	3	6	9	10	6	16
“ unimproved ..	6	8	14	6	1	7	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
“ as not insane. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged during the year.....	42	45	87	32	38	70	17	21	38	35	35	70
Escaped	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Died	32	22	54	37	28	65	22	10	32	33	35	68
Transferred from one asylum to another	8	1	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. escaped, died, discharged and transferred during the year..	83	68	151	75	67	142	41	31	72	70	71	141
Number of patients remaining in asylums on Sept. 30th, 1899	352	364	716	470	526	996	304	276	580	481	540	1,021

No. 1.

lation during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
300	300	600	254	259	513	2,152	2,236	4,388	350	291	641	2,502	2,527	5,029
46	43	89	44	34	78	368	343	711	39	43	82	407	386	793
346	343	689	298	293	591	2,520	2,579	5,099	389	334	723	2,909	2,913	5,822
346	343	689	298	293	591	2,520	2,579	5,099	389	334	723	2,909	2,913	5,822
19	20	39	14	24	38	116	145	261	.....	.....	.....	116	145	261
1	2	3	3	5	8	34	34	68	.....	.....	.....	34	34	68
1	1	2	.....	1	1	14	13	27	3	6	9	17	19	36
21	23	44	17	30	47	164	192	356	3	6	9	167	198	365
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
24	18	42	12	19	31	160	132	292	29	28	57	189	160	349
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
46	42	88	29	49	78	344	328	672	32	34	66	376	362	738
300	301	601	269	244	513	2,176	2,251	4,427	357	300	657	2,533	2,551	5,084

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the
the 1st October, 1876, to

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	1,026	1,047.1	2,073.4	250.6	236.6	77	76.4	68.4	44	32.2	35	68
1882.....	1,219	1,238	2,457	.....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886.....	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	1,311.8	1,330	2,641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	118.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889.....	1,582	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890.....	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	172	32	53	85
1891.....	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	1,586.2	1,581.6	3,167.8	314.4	305.4	619.8	88.2	85	173.2	37.8	46.2	4
1892.....	1,768	1,769	3,537	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893.....	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894.....	1,876	1,933	3,809	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895.....	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896.....	2,029	2,087	4,116	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	1,893.4	1,932.2	3,826	354.2	393.3	.....	105.4	111.3	216.3	44.1	55.2	
1897.....	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898.....	2,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899.....	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95

No. 2.

asylums of the province during each of the twenty three years from the 30th September, 1899.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.81	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1,057.2	1,086.6	2,143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	63.4	154.0	31.29	37.81	44.17	6.93	47.9	5.85	1,329.6	1,345.8	2,675.4
77	66	143	40.16	48.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24.61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	82.8	171.2	29.40	31.41	29.61	5.58	5.19	5.38	1,600	1,601	3,201
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	83	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	20.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036
139	86	225	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
124	93.3	217.3	27.78	29.57	28.06	6.52	4.82	5.64	1,910	1,955	3,865
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
140	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the asylums,
and the asylums they were assigned to.

County or Place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma		3	3	1				2		
Brant	4	11	15	1			14			
Bruce	6	10	16		13					3
Carleton	15	7	22						21	1
Dufferin	1	5	6				6			
Elgin		9	9	1	8					
Essex	1	14	15	1	11					3
Frontenac		18	18			17				1
Grey	19	9	28	1			23			4
Haldimand	1	6	7				6			1
Haliburton										
Halton	3	3	6				6			
Hastings		30	30			27				3
Huron	16	3	19	1	14					4
Kent	3	13	16		12					4
Lambton	6	14	20		17		1			2
Lanark	6	9	15						14	1
Lennox and Addington	1	18	19						19	
Leeds and Grenville		10	10			9				1
Lincoln	8	7	15				15			
Middlesex	13	30	43	1	41					1
Muskoka	3	5	8	2			1	3		2
Nipissing	4		4					4		
Norfolk		12	12				10			2
Northumberland and Durham	9	16	25	5		19				1
Ontario	3	14	17	1				12		4
Oxford	3	11	14	1	13					
Parry Sound	1	1	2					1		1
Peel	5	7	12	1				10		1
Perth	5	5	10		10					
Peterborough	5	14	19	2				15		2
Prescott and Russell	1	4	5						4	1
Prince Edward	1	6	7			5				2
Rainy River		1	1	1						
Renfrew		13	13	1		12				
Simcoe	7	25	32	3		1	2	18		8
Stormont, Dundas and Glenarry	3	21	24			1			20	3
Thunder Bay		3	3			1		2		
Victoria	7	3	10	3				5		2
Waterloo	4	12	16	1			15			
Welland		9	9	1			8			
Wellington	3	10	13	2			11			
Wentworth	6	34	40	1			38			1
York	59	165	164	114		2	9	17		22
Not classed	1		1							1
Total	233	560	793	146	139	94	165	89	78	82

TABLE No. 4

Showing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1899, were originally admitted.

Counties and Place.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.	Patients in residence 30th September, 1899.							Total.
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	
Algoma	3	68	4	1		3	7		5	20
Brant	15	710	7	4		64	5		10	90
Bruce	16	407	3	85		3	2	5	17	115
Carleton	22	757	8	1	71	1		96	16	193
Dufferin	6	417	1			17	2		3	23
Elgin	9	498	3	78	1	3	5	5	6	101
Essex	15	435		76	1	2	5	4	19	107
Frontenac	18	884	1		124	6	4	15	21	171
Grey	28	476	23	4	1	82	18	2	18	148
Haldimand	7	379		1		49	1	2	7	55
Haliburton		13								
Halton	6	306	8	1	1	37	3	2	8	60
Hastings	30	554	10		60		8	28	17	123
Huron	19	607	7	106		3	4	1	23	144
Kent	16	422	2	78		3	2	5	16	106
Lambton	20	561	1	116		3	4	6	12	142
Lanark	15	444	2		40			34	4	80
Leeds and Grenville	19	680	3	1	24	1	1	74	13	117
Lennox and Addington	10	315	1		44	1		8	16	70
Lincoln	15	430	7		1	62	2	4	1	77
Middlesex	43	1,331	4	258	1	6	15	16	31	331
Muskoka	8	82	4		1	4	7		11	27
Nipissing	4	24	3			1	6		2	12
Norfolk	12	288	1	1	1	48	5	2	11	69
Northumberland and Durham	25	888	39		38	2	25	12	14	130
Ontario	17	563	29	1	1	6	57	14	17	125
Oxford	14	632	6	80	1	9	7	8	13	120
Parry Sound	2	41				5	4	1	6	16
Peel	12	355	20	1		7	29		11	68
Perth	10	467	2	82		5	4	5	13	111
Peterborough	19	313	17		4	3	42		11	77
Prescott and Russell	5	187			8			31	1	40
Prince Edward	7	192	1		23		1	3	6	34
Rainy River	1	7				1	3			4
Renfrew	13	231	2		50			10	6	68
Simcoe	32	911	17	2	1	100	52	8	52	232
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	24	594	2		59	2		69	13	145
Thunder Bay	3	24	3		2	1	6			12
Victoria	10	320	21	1	2	4	40	2	10	80
Waterloo	16	399	4	6		76	6	1	18	111
Welland	9	314	5			59	3	3	5	75
Wellington	13	700	11	3		105	2	5	13	139
Wentworth	40	1,291	10	3	2	187	4	5	30	239
York	164	4,241	429	5	11	55	207	30	130	867
Not classed	1	495	5	1	7		3	1	1	18
Total	793	23,741	716	996	580	1,021	601	513	657	5,084

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Under one month.....	46	21	13	27	25	9	141
From 1 to 2 months.....	9	16	5	21	11	10	72
“ 2 “ 3 “.....	9	8	9	13	4	9	52
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	10	10	3	7	5	7	42
“ 4 “ 5 “.....	7	2	2	7	7	1	26
“ 5 “ 6 “.....	5	4	3	5	3	1	21
“ 6 “ 7 “.....	9	11	3	6	5	7	41
“ 7 “ 8 “.....	1	4	2	2	.....	2	11
“ 8 “ 9 “.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	6
“ 9 “ 10 “.....	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	7
“ 10 “ 11 “.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	5
“ 11 “ 12 “.....	1	.....	2	5	.....	.....	8
“ 12 “ 18 “.....	8	9	8	15	7	7	54
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	2	1	1	4	.....	1	9
“ 2 to 3 years.....	8	6	8	7	3	11	43
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	4	10	6	4	1	.....	25
“ 4 “ 5 “.....	2	5	4	5	4	4	24
“ 5 “ 6 “.....	3	3	2	6	1	1	16
“ 6 “ 7 “.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	6
“ 7 “ 8 “.....	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	10
“ 8 “ 9 “.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	2	9
“ 9 “ 10 “.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
“ 10 “ 15 “.....	1	2	4	5	3	2	17
“ 15 “ 20 “.....	1	5	2	1	1	1	11
“ 20 years and upwards.....	3	4	7	6	.....	2	22
Unknown.....	7	11	.....	6	4	.....	28
Totals.....	146	139	94	165	89	78	711

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1899.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	8	15	3	13	4	5	5	53
From 1 to 2 months	14	7	2	10	7	5	5	50
“ 2 “ 3 “	10	9	6	16	6	6	6	59
“ 3 “ 4 “	9	4	7	9	9	6	6	50
“ 4 “ 5 “	8	11	6	10	11	4	5	55
“ 5 “ 6 “	9	8	7	8	7	3	13	55
“ 6 “ 7 “	8	4	5	10	7	4	6	44
“ 7 “ 8 “	7	7	11	9	8	6	3	51
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	9	6	5	8	3	9	41
“ 9 “ 10 “	8	8	2	10	2	6	5	41
“ 10 “ 11 “	5	11	6	8	2	6	9	47
“ 11 “ 12 “	6	6	11	3	1	5	5	37
“ 12 “ 18 “	46	34	26	38	23	28	30	225
18 months to 2 years	25	28	21	38	18	56	21	207
“ 2 to 3 years	64	69	27	60	36	146	62	464
“ 3 “ 4 “	32	57	22	59	34	96	56	356
“ 4 “ 5 “	46	51	66	46	68	128	49	454
“ 5 “ 6 “	32	43	19	66	30	.....	53	243
“ 6 “ 7 “	52	67	34	40	35	.....	32	260
“ 7 “ 8 “	34	44	16	55	92	.....	44	285
“ 8 “ 9 “	44	37	39	51	120	.....	72	363
“ 9 “ 10 “	25	47	24	44	73	.....	9	222
“ 10 “ 15 “	69	126	82	196	.....	.....	70	543
“ 15 “ 20 “	61	130	62	122	.....	.....	45	420
“ 20 years and upwards	93	164	70	95	.....	.....	37	459
Totals	716	996	580	10,21	601	513	657	5,084

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6
From 1 to 2 months.....	5	1	1	6	1	.....	14
“ 2 “ 3 “	3	1	3	1	1	2	11
“ 3 “ 4 “	4	3	5	3	1	3	19
“ 4 “ 5 “	5	2	2	9	2	3	23
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	8	4	3	1	4	23
“ 6 “ 7 “	6	3	1	3	5	5	23
“ 7 “ 8 “	5	9	1	6	4	5	30
“ 8 “ 9 “	1	3	.....	3	3	1	11
“ 9 “ 10 “	2	1	2	3	5	2	15
“ 10 “ 11 “	2	.....	1	3	2	1	9
“ 11 “ 12 “	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	7
“ 12 “ 18 “	5	10	1	7	7	6	36
“ 18 months to 2 years .....	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	9
“ 2 to 3 years.....	.....	6	3	2	1	2	14
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 “ 15 “	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
20 years and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	47	57	26	54	39	38	261

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Under one month							
From 1 to 2 months.....	2	1					3
“ 2 “ 3 “	2			1			3
“ 3 “ 4 “	2	1					3
“ 4 “ 5 “	3						3
“ 5 “ 6 “				1			1
“ 6 “ 7 “	1		2	2			5
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	1		1		1	5
“ 8 “ 9 “				1			1
“ 9 “ 10 “				1			1
“ 10 “ 11 “	1		1	2			4
“ 11 “ 12 “	1					1	2
“ 12 “ 18 “	3		2	3		1	9
“ 18 months to 2 years...	3		1	3	1		8
“ 2 to 3 years.....	3	1	2		1	3	10
“ 3 “ 4 “	1					1	2
“ 4 “ 5 “	1				1	1	3
“ 5 “ 6 “							
“ 6 “ 7 “							
“ 7 “ 8 “							
“ 8 “ 9 “		2		1			3
“ 9 “ 10 “							
“ 10 “ 15 “	1		1				2
“ 15 “ 20 “							
20 years and upwards.							
Totals.....	26	6	9	16	3	8	68

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year, unimproved.

Periods under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Totals.
Under one month.....	2	2			1	1	6
From 1 to 2 months	4	2					6
“ 2 “ 3 “	2						2
“ 3 “ 4 “							
“ 4 “ 5 “	1	1					2
“ 5 “ 6 “	1						1
“ 6 “ 7 “		1					1
“ 7 “ 8 “	2						2
“ 8 “ 9 “					1		1
“ 9 “ 10 “							
“ 10 “ 11 “							
“ 11 “ 12 “							
“ 12 “ 18 “	1	1	1				3
“ 18 months to 2 years.							
“ 2 to 3 years							
“ 4 “ 5 “			2				2
“ 5 “ 6 “	1						1
“ 6 “ 7 “							
Totals.....	14	7	3		2	1	27

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under one month	5	4	1	5	2	1	1	19
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	8
“ 2 “ 3 “	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	6
“ 3 “ 4 “	1	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	9
“ 4 “ 5 “	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
“ 5 “ 6 “	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	6
“ 6 “ 7 “	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	6
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	4
“ 9 “ 10 “	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	7
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4
“ 11 “ 12 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
“ 12 “ 18 “	4	4	4	6	3	1	1	23
“ 18 months to 2 years.	6	5	.....	4	4	4	1	24
“ 2 to 3 years.....	2	2	4	7	3	7	6	31
“ 3 “ 4 “	6	4	6	6	4	5	7	38
“ 4 “ 5 “	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	25
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	6	.....	4	3	1	.....	17
“ 6 “ 7 “	2	4	1	3	1	3	.....	14
“ 7 “ 8 “	3	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	11
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	1	.....	1	6	2	.....	12
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	6
“ 10 “ 15 “	4	7	5	4	.....	7	.....	27
“ 15 “ 20 “	1	6	.....	8	.....	4	.....	19
“ 20 years and upwards.	7	7	5	.....	.....	5	.....	24
Totals.....	54	65	32	68	42	57	31	349

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	2	5		2	4	2		15
Appendicitis	1							1
Anemia				1				1
Asphyxia							1	1
Bright's disease	2	1	1	2		1		7
Bronchitis							2	2
Cancer of liver	1			1				2
Chorea		1						1
Cerebral hemorrhage			1		1			2
Cancer				1				1
Concussion of brain				1				1
Cardiac disease					3	1		4
Cystitis						1		1
Carcinoma						1		1
Congestion of lungs							3	3
Consumption							2	2
Diabetes	1							1
Diarrhoea		2	1				1	4
Dysentery				1				1
Drowning				1				1
Debility							4	4
Epilepsy	1	5	1	8	9	2	5	31
Exhaustion of mania	2	4		6	5	1		18
“ “ melancholia		6		3	6	3		18
Erysipelas		1		1				2
Enteritis		1	1			1		3
Exhaustion of dementia				7	1			8
Emphysema				1	1			2
Enteric fever							1	1
Fracture			1					1
Gangrene senile						1		1
General debility							2	2
Gastric fever							1	1
Heart disease	2	1	1	5			3	12
Hemiplegia		2						2
Hemorrhage of bowels							1	1
Impacted gall stones			2					2
Influenza	1			1			1	2
Intestinal obstruction	1							1
Injury			1					1
La Grippe					2			2
Marasmus	6	3				1	1	11
Menngitis							2	2
Old age	13		7					20
Edema of larynx						1		1
Paralysis		2	4	2				8
Paresis	11	4				3		18
Phthisis	7	5	5	6	8	8	20	59
Pneumonia	1	7	1	9		1		19
Peritonitis	1				1		1	3
Pericarditis		1						1
Pleurisy							1	1
Shock	1							1
Senile decay		12		9		2	1	24
Surgical kidney					1			1
Senile dementia						1		1
Septicæmia							1	1
Tuberculosis		2	5					7
Toxemia				1				1
Typhoid							1	1
Totals	54	65	32	68	42	31	57	349

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Actors								3
Artists								11
Agents		1					1	45
Architects				1	1		2	8
Actuaries								1.
Basket-makers								3
Bankers								1
Bookkeepers	3			1	1		5	61
Bakers	1	3					4	51
Bricklayers								27
Butchers	1	1		1			3	34
Blacksmiths	2		1				3	151
Brass-finishers								8
Brewers								17
Builders								12
Barbers			1				1	15
Broom-makers								8
Barristers	2						2	13
Bookbinders								7
Brickmakers								8
Bridge-tenders								1
Brush-makers								1
Button-makers								2
Baggagemasters								2
Brakemen						1	1	4
Bailiffs								1
Commercial travellers		1					1	41
Cabinet-makers		2					2	33
Consuls								1
Confectioners								8
Coopers		1					1	44
Carpenters	3	1		1	1	1	7	387
Clerks	1	2	2		2		7	347
Clergymen				1			1	69
Carriage-makers								20
Cooks		1	1				2	24
Carders				1			1	8
Captains of steamboats								7
Cigarmakers								7
Custom house officers								13
Coppersmiths								6
Cheesemakers								2
Civil servants								9
Clock-cleaners								11
Carters								10
Contractors								1
Cloth-dressers								14
Chisel-makers								1
Coachmen								4
Dyers								1
Domestic servants, all kinds	7	5	2	8	6	7	35	3,415
Dressmakers	2	1	1	2	1		7	119
Detectives								6
Druggists	1						1	41
Dentists				1			1	5
Doctors								1
Engineers		1				1	2	58
Editors								1
Engravers								1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingsston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Farmers	8	34	19	28	12	17	118	3,625
Fishermen				1			1	6
Founders								3
Ferrymen								2
Furriers								7
Fruit canners								2
Florists								1
Gardeners					1		1	47
Grocers	1						1	24
Glass-blowers								4
Gentlemen	1			1			2	52
Glovemakers								11
Gunsmiths								2
Governors								1
Grooms								1
Hucksters								2
Hatters			1				1	4
Hostlers				1				11
Hunters								5
Harness-makers	1						1	31
Housekeepers	6	40		65	31	21	163	3,855
Hack drivers								28
Inn-keepers						1	1	8
Jewelers	2						2	26
Janitors								3
Journalists								2
Lock-keepers								1
Laborers	19	24	22	24	14	13	116	4,010
Laundresses				1	1		1	33
Ladies	3		1				4	263
Lawyers				1			1	32
Lumbermen	1				2		3	22
Lathers								1
Loom-fixer	6							1
Liverymen								1
Milliners	1					1	2	56
Masons					1		1	66
Machinists		1		2			3	79
Matchmakers								4
Millers								55
Moulders				2			2	59
Merchants	1				1	1	3	59
Mechanics			1	1			2	72
Music teachers	1				1		2	28
Marble-cutters	1						1	5
Milkmen								3
Millwrights								2
No occupation	8	12	2	6	3	7	38	1,176
Nightwatchman								3
Nurses	1						1	25
Organ builders								3
Piano case-makers								2
Professors of music								13

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Plasterers								4
Pensioners								5
Photographers								13
Prostitutes								12
Painters	1				1	2	4	139
Printers			1	1	1	1	4	76
Pedlars								92
Physicians	2				1		3	53
Pumpmakers						1	1	4
Plumbers								2
Patternmakers								1
Policemen					1			1
Private secretary								1
Porters								1
Railway employés	1						1	29
Spinsters	5		4				9	165
Sailors	1						1	77
Students					3		3	154
Spinners								34
Sisters of charity								5
Soda water manufacturers								1
Stonecutters				1			1	24
Showmen								2
Saddlers								15
Shoemakers				1			1	209
Seamstresses	2				1		3	48
Slaters								1
Soldiers								24
Salesmen								13
Surveyors								6
Sail and tent makers								3
Shop-keepers								10
Ship-builders								11
Stenographers	2						2	5
Station-masters								1
Teachers	3			2	1		6	289
Tinsmiths	3					2	5	38
Tavern-keepers								136
Tailors		1		1			2	44
Tanners								15
Teamsters								10
Telegraph operators								7
Upholsterers								1
Veterinary surgeon								1
Vinegar maker								1
Watchmakers								12
Woodworkers								12
Weavers	1			1			2	42
Wheelwrights								3
Wagonmakers								27
Waiters								6
Wives	31		31				62	605
Unknown or other employments	18	7	2	8	2		37	2,771

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brookville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines	688 91	1,637 23	728 24	716 82	574 59	335 50	422 97
Medical comforts and appli- ances	130 26	225 89	172 14	154 47	94 65	3 50	16 00
Butchers' meat	14,344 94	14,081 63	7,394 02	12,395 47	8,251 12	7,280 96	5,668 77
Poultry, fish, etc.	1,289 23	1,441 33	681 77	1,932 74	845 31	1,152 92	294 10
Flour, bread, etc.	4,113 30	7,227 13	4,857 36	6,076 39	3,875 21	3,487 96	3,899 02
Butter	4,588 21	7,133 80	2,953 60	6,893 32	3,769 81	3,890 40	3,618 51
Barley, rice, peas and meal ..	935 20	1,524 93	505 03	1,010 85	1,027 21	968 67	258 37
Tea	1,593 71	1,262 78	940 91	1,155 56	1,055 06	694 60	444 55
Coffee	312 50	1,246 00	813 40	956 73	92 50	228 00	546 91
Cheese	381 02	1,464 76	265 18	697 38	435 21	373 29	41 43
Eggs	709 65	687 90	318 00	820 32	304 75	321 26	167 97
Fruit (dried)	644 51	1,090 96	249 02	2,372 24	453 95	978 16	242 92
Tobacco and pipes		1,493 22	713 31	896 11	789 29	517 92	15 06
Salt, pepper, mustard, vine- gar, pickles	538 64	369 74	218 62	410 71	146 39	132 17	94 75
Sugar and syrup	2,617 46	2,852 82	1,875 11	3,060 73	1,570 66	1,130 71	1,498 42
Unenumerated groceries	1,359 55	295 00	452 64		574 69	1,657 61	255 86
Fruit and vegetables	2,166 86	1,108 42	1,729 11	2,399 83	495 09	1,112 04	917 68
Bedding	1,172 76	2,766 97	1,140 88	2,113 63	631 77	104 18	933 22
Straw for bedding	318 59	112 24				3 20	224 54
Clothing	3,615 21	6,560 35	3,043 70	4,183 63	4,471 67	1,917 23	3,610 31
Shoes	495 57	1,599 02	569 15	776 36	547 76	491 05	855 65
Coal	8,713 17	14,607 04	7,700 16	15,523 30	16,460 88	9,218 13	4,332 33
Wood	222 06	429 40	41 50	106 70	213 91		621 35
Gas	3,635 55	2,821 20	689 54	3,783 81		2,295 18	619 31
Oil and candles and electric light	373 05	235 94	129 18	11 74	156 61	136 61	36 53
Matches	5 92	40 10			22 25	22 66	20 60
Brushes, brooms and mops ..	189 16	638 25	249 95	315 94	264 06	134 25	187 57
Bath-brick, black-lead, black- ing	5 00	9 75	16 55	7 78	10 80	6 38	3 80
Soap and other laundry ex- penses	933 82	1,223 56	1,004 11	1,492 13	985 90	1,151 47	1,375 84
Water	3,057 84			3,298 24		2,000 00	
Ice	391 09			468 10	155 50	152 12	32 24
Advertising and printing	328 24	331 95	329 10	475 14	321 59	163 45	287 45
Postage, telegraph and ex- press charges	109 84	626 49	268 92	207 70	286 15	170 91	213 16
Stationery and library	271 92	510 22	337 41	502 47	338 65	220 20	103 32
Furniture, renewals and re- pairs	687 30	1,342 58	1,065 86	1,473 21	1,023 12	648 96	581 82
Iron and tinware	180 09	574 75	535 37	353 61	196 65	24 99	98 79
Crockery and glassware	260 84	1,199 62	394 10	598 90	251 70	325 68	73 82
Feed and fodder	2,998 57	727 15	1,651 96	1,298 57	421 54	854 05	1,273 95
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto	337 40	2,045 03	663 41	1,717 78	1,031 63	271 65	281 83
Repairs (ordinary) to build- ings	1,707 89	2,321 51	863 18	1,451 65	2,023 44	817 61	1,211 86
Hardware, etc.	286 21	793 50	577 16	1,288 92	1,074 01	194 05	151 84
Paints and oils	572 03	1,092 60	835 25	931 34	129 22	366 38	116 41
Officers' travelling expenses ..	100 00	35 15	143 80	122 80	144 60	105 25	65 05
Elopers, cost of recovering ..	15 75	33 45	36 04	35 10		28 55	45 10
Freight and duties	46 12	115 69	34 12	147 16	21 05	93 54	142 18
Amusements	296 76	298 07	196 50	156 31	264 02	42 24	82 17
Religious services and school instruction	187 50	192 50					26 66
Rent						505 00	
Incidentals	619 66	687 80	386 98	358 01	381 73	193 77	805 79
Transfer and removal of patients					2 30		12 20
Salaries and wages	33,173 83	38,980 94	26,030 77	35,946 81	25,865 10	19,965 88	20,093 27
Totals	101,622 69	128,096 36	73,312 04	121,096 51	82,053 10	66,870 43	56,923 29

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of Estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brickville Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts	819 17	1 14	1,863 12	1 85	900 38	1 56	871 29	85	669 24	1 11	339 00	66	438 97	68
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	15,634 17	21 71	15,522 95	15 40	8,075 79	14 00	14,328 21	14 02	9,096 43	15 08	8,438 88	16 47	5,962 87	9 22
Flour, bread, etc.	4,113 30	5 71	7,227 13	7 17	4,357 36	7 55	6,076 39	5 95	3,875 21	6 42	3,487 96	6 68	3,899 02	6 03
Butter	4,588 21	6 37	7,133 80	7 08	2,953 60	5 12	6,893 32	6 75	3,769 81	6 25	3,890 40	7 60	3,618 51	5 59
Groceries	9,092 24	12 63	12,238 11	12 19	6,351 23	11 01	11,380 63	11 14	6,449 71	10 69	7,002 39	13 68	3,566 24	5 51
Fruit and vegetables	2,166 86	3 01	1,108 42	1 10	1,739 11	3 01	2,399 83	2 35	495 09	82	1,112 04	2 17	917 68	1 42
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,501 13	7 64	11,038 58	10 95	4,753 66	8 24	7,073 62	6 92	5,651 20	9 37	2,495 66	4 88	5,623 72	8 69
Fuel	8,945 23	12 41	15,036 44	14 92	7,741 66	13 42	15,630 00	15 29	16,674 79	27 65	9,218 13	18 00	4,953 68	7 65
Gas, oil, etc.	4,014 52	5 68	3,097 24	3 07	818 72	1 42	3,795 55	3 72	1,778 86	29	2,454 39	4 79	676 44	1 05
Laundry soap and cleaning	1,127 98	1 57	1,871 56	1 85	1,270 61	2 20	1,815 85	1 78	1,260 76	2 09	1,292 10	2 52	1,567 21	2 42
Furniture and furnishings	1,128 23	1 57	3,116 95	3 09	1,995 33	3 46	2,425 72	2 37	1,471 47	2 44	999 63	1 95	764 43	1 17
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	3,335 97	4 63	2,772 18	2 75	2,315 37	4 01	3,016 35	2 95	1,453 17	2 41	1,125 70	2 20	1,555 79	2 40
Repairs and alterations	2,566 13	3 36	4,207 61	4 17	2,275 59	3 95	3,671 91	3 59	3,226 67	5 35	1,373 04	2 69	1,480 11	2 29
Printing, postage and stationery	710 00	99	1,468 66	1 46	935 43	1 62	1,185 31	1 16	946 39	1 56	554 76	1 08	603 93	93
Water supply	3,057 84	4 25	38,980 94	38 67	26,030 77	45 12	35,946 81	35 17	25,845 10	42 90	2,000 00	3 91	20,093 27	31 05
Salaries and wages	33,173 83	46 07	1,362 66	1 35	797 44	1 38	1,287 48	1 26	969 20	1 60	1,120 47	2 19	1,211 39	1 87
Miscellaneous	1,553 88	2 30												
Totals	101,622 69	141 14	128,096 36	127 07	73,312 04	127 07	121,036 51	118 49	82,053 10	136 03	63,870 43	130 60	56,923 26	87 98

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt.						5 50	5 74
Flour, per bbl	3 18	3 35	3 54	3 54	3 54	3 50	3 47
Oatmeal, per bbl	3 80	3 40	3 65	4 00	3 80	3 70	4 00
Split peas, per bbl	3 75		3 75			3 90	
Butter, creamery, per lb	18½	19¼	19	19¼	18 60	19½	
“ dairy, “	14¾	14 90	14¾	14 90	14 00	14½	14¾
Potatoes, per bush	45		39		46	45	
Fuel.							
Hard coal, large egg, per ton	4 62	4 48	3 60		4 76	4 30	
“ stove	4 87	4 57	3 85	4 50	4 95	4 30	5 50
“ chestnut	4 87	4 57	3 85	4 50	4 95		
“ small egg		4 48	3 85	4 50		4 30	
“ screenings { hard			1 75	2 25			
“ { soft	2 35		2 25	2 22	2 49		3 18
Soft coal	3 85	4 90		3 09			
Hard wood, green, per cord					5 40		2 38
“ dry, “							2 40

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Assistant medical officers	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	8
Bursars and clerks	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	12
Storekeepers and assistants	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9
Stewards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant matrons	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8
Engineers' assistants and stokers	5	10	4	9	6	4	4	42
Masons and bricklayers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	11
Painters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bakers and assistants	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
Gardeners and assistants	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11
Farmers and farm laborers	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	14
Tailors and seamstresses	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	16
Shoemakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Stable and stock-keepers	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	7
Butchers and jobbers	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
Messengers, porters and portresses	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	11
Cooks and kitchen maids	5	6	3	7	4	2	3	30
Laundresses and assistants	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	25
Housemaids	4	8	2	3	4	8	2	31
Dairymaids	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Laundryman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attendants.								
Chief male attendants and supervisors	10	12	8	8	6	1	6	51
Chief female attendants and supervisors	6	7	7	11	5	1	6	42
Trained infirmary nurses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Teachers of feeble-minded children	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ordinary male attendants	19	32	15	30	18	13	15	142
Ordinary female attendants	21	27	15	26	18	11	15	133
Male night watchers	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	14
Female night watchers	4	3	1	7	2	2	1	19
Totals	109	143	79	136	93	66	70	696

TABLE

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients
the average work in days

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter shop	3	936	312	12	3,509	292	16	3,547	222
Tailor shop	4	936	234	3	727	242	...	...	...
Shoemakers' shop	4	1,248	312	3	697	333	10	2,715	277
Engineers' shop	6	1,872	312	7	2,009	287	6	1,505	251
Blacksmith's shop	1	312	312	...	...	...	3	680	223
Mason work.	1	312	312	2	614	307	10	2,840	284
Repairing roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,220	275
Wood yard and coal shed	10	3,120	312	4	1,132	283	5	1,210	242
Bakery	2	624	312	5	1,523	305	4	947	237
Laundry	30	7,956	265	26	7,753	298	26	7,493	288
Dairy	7	2,520	360	2	540	270	11	2,420	211
Butcher shop and slaughter-house	1	312	312	5	1,333	167	8	1,810	226
Piggery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,020	255
Painting	4	1,248	312	5	1,399	279	6	1,112	185
Farm . . . . .	...	...	...	36	10,788	299	16	3,410	213
Garden and grounds	17	5,304	312	54	16,148	299	28	4,277	153
Stable.	6	1,872	312	20	6,066	303	5	1,083	217
Kitchen	8	2,880	360	34	10,142	298	15	3,707	247
Dining-room.	66	23,930	362	54	16,291	302	42	12,051	286
Officers' quarters.	3	1,095	365	...	...	...	8	2,190	274
Sewing	1	237	237	62	18,614	300	46	13,439	292
Knitting	34	10,608	312	38	11,312	298	33	9,875	299
Spinning . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mending	65	12,840	197	4	1,112	278	13	3,406	262
Wards and halls.	248	78,000	318	408	122,378	300	158	49,122	311
Storeroom	1	300	300	3	699	233	2	520	260
Not otherwise specified	78	25,652	329	128	38,451	304	45	13,686	304
Totals.	593	184,114	310	914	273,235	299	528	146,265	277

No 17.

employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and per patient during the year.

Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
2	929	309	4	1,237	309	6	489	81	2	443	222	46	11,090	240
5	1,342	269	6	1,816	303	1	181	181	5	1,200	240	24	6,222	260
3	824	275	2	613	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	6,097	277
6	1,812	302	11	3,225	293	5	1,287	257	3	912	304	44	12,622	287
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	992	248
6	1,643	274	3	997	333	1	166	166	.....	.....	.....	23	6,572	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,220	278
7	210	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	936	78	38	6,608	174
3	903	301	3	1,047	349	2	654	327	3	939	313	22	6,640	300
34	8,975	264	16	4,700	294	18	4,668	259	17	4,801	282	167	38,346	230
7	2,413	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,585	369	34	10,478	309
1	365	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	104	42	17	3,924	231
3	720	240	7	2,507	358	.....	.....	.....	2	730	365	16	4,977	311
7	1,702	243	2	395	197	8	1,129	141	1	130	130	33	7,115	216
43	8,065	188	12	2,463	206	40	6,151	154	.....	.....	.....	147	30,882	210
93	1,931	20	50	10,954	219	60	10,570	176	38	6,916	182	340	46,100	136
6	1,725	287	5	1,419	284	1	365	365	4	1,460	365	47	13,990	298
26	8,325	320	10	3,346	333	14	3,542	253	4	1,460	365	111	33,405	301
63	22,119	351	45	14,390	318	24	6,526	272	27	9,855	365	321	105,162	327
4	1,460	365	6	2,102	350	1	118	118	.....	.....	.....	22	6,965	317
63	16,027	254	7	2,277	325	26	6,198	238	6	1,722	288	211	58,514	277
56	14,125	252	30	8,594	286	17	3,144	185	20	5,740	287	228	63,398	.....
.....
21	3,104	148	20	6,005	300	13	655	50	.....	.....	.....	136	27,122	200
417	141,290	338	20	6,035	301	.....	.....	.....	141	51,153	363	1,392	447,978	322
1	307	307	1	313	313	1	308	308	1	313	313	10	2,760	276
36	1,200	33	252	88,627	352	129	41,731	323	23	7,573	329	691	216,920	314
914	252,316	276	512	163,069	318	367	87,882	239	318	98,942	311	4,146	1,205,819	291

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the asylums (including transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Minico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Under 15 years	
From 15 to 20 years.	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	3	5	6	2	8	1	4	5	5	13	14	24	14	
“ 20 “ 25	5	8	13	11	7	18	6	3	9	12	8	20	10	5	15	2	2	4	2	2	4	23	22	
“ 25 “ 30	12	7	19	7	6	13	9	3	12	11	10	21	10	5	15	8	2	10	1	4	5	48		
“ 30 “ 35	14	10	24	6	13	19	8	4	12	10	13	23	1	4	5	6	5	11	1	3	4	53		
“ 35 “ 40	7	15	22	8	9	17	4	6	10	8	16	24	4	5	9	7	4	11	3	3	6	41		
“ 40 “ 45	13	9	22	5	7	12	2	5	7	9	9	18	5	6	11	5	3	8	2	1	3	41		
“ 45 “ 50	7	9	16	5	7	12	2	3	5	7	2	9	2	7	9	5	2	10	.....	1	1	31	
“ 50 “ 55	3	4	7	6	7	13	6	6	12	6	5	11	4	2	6	2	5	7	.....	1	1	27	
“ 55 “ 60	5	4	9	3	4	7	3	3	6	6	4	10	3	.....	3	2	2	4	.....	1	1	22
“ 60 “ 65	1	2	3	3	4	7	4	1	5	4	4	8	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	14
“ 65 “ 70	2	1	3	3	4	7	2	3	5	3	3	6	.....	4	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	11	
“ 70 “ 75	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	8	
“ 75 “ 80	4	.....	4	1	2	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	
“ 80 “ 85	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	
“ 85 “ 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 90 “ 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals	76	70	146	65	74	139	55	39	94	82	83	165	46	43	89	44	34	78	39	43	82	407		

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 15 to 20 years.	2	3	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	1	3	4	8	7	15
" 20 " 25	3	3	6	4	4	8	...	...	...	4	5	9	3	4	7	...	3	3	15	21	36
" 25 " 30	1	6	7	3	3	6	3	2	5	5	7	12	2	2	4	4	1	5	18	21	39
" 30 " 35	3	3	6	4	6	10	2	1	3	4	6	10	...	...	4	2	6	8	15	26	41
" 35 " 40	3	2	5	6	5	11	2	2	4	4	5	9	2	2	4	2	5	7	19	21	40
" 40 " 45	...	4	4	2	6	8	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	8	17	25
" 45 " 50	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	7	9	16
" 50 " 55	...	1	1	2	5	7	...	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	3	3	6	13	19
" 55 " 60	4	...	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	1	1	9	5	14
" 60 " 65	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	8
" 65 " 70	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 70 " 75	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 75 " 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Totals....	21	26	47	24	33	57	13	13	26	25	29	51	19	20	39	14	24	38	116	145	261

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum			Hamilton Asylum			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 15 to 20 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 20 " 25 "	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	5	10	5	5	10
" 25 " 30 "	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	5	5	10
" 30 " 35 "	2	1	3	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	7	5	12	14	8	22
" 35 " 40 "	2	1	3	2	5	7	2	1	3	5	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 40 " 45 "	5	1	6	3	1	4	...	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	...	1	2	1	3	15	9	24
" 45 " 50 "	1	1	2	3	...	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	2	3	13	9	22
" 50 " 55 "	4	4	8	5	1	6	1	1	2	7	2	9	1	2	3	...	6	6	...	2	2	18	18	36
" 55 " 60 "	4	1	5	...	2	2	1	...	1	3	3	6	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	11	9	20
" 60 " 65 "	3	3	6	5	1	6	2	1	3	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	6	7	...	...	...	17	16	33
" 65 " 70 "	2	2	4	7	2	9	3	1	4	2	5	7	2	2	4	1	...	1	2	2	17	14	31	
" 70 " 75 "	...	4	4	2	4	6	3	1	4	5	3	8	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	27
" 75 " 80 "	4	1	5	1	3	4	2	...	2	1	2	3	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	10	9	19	
" 80 " 85 "	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	10	13
" 85 " 90 "	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 90 " 95 "	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	32	22	54	37	28	65	22	10	32	33	35	68	24	18	42	12	19	31	29	28	57	189	160	349

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year :

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1898.			30th September, 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	359	362	721	352	364	716
“ “ London	480	519	999	470	526	996
“ “ Kingston	290	268	558	304	276	580
“ “ Hamilton	469	528	997	481	540	1,021
“ “ Mimico	300	300	600	300	301	601
“ “ Brockville	254	259	513	269	244	513
Total insane in asylums	2,152	2,236	4,388	2,176	2,251	4,427
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	350	291	641	357	300	657
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,502	2,527	5,029	2,533	2,551	5,084
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	11	8	19	9	4	13
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	35	.....	35	36	.....	36
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	33	22	55	47	30	77
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,581	2,557	5,138	2,625	2,585	5,210
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	1	2	3	7	16	23
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	13	10	23	2	16	18
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	1	.....	1	5	6	11
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	10	16	26	4	15	19
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	5	4	9	15	4	19
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	2	4	6	1	1	2
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	137	84	221	174	117	291
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1898 and 1898	2,750	2,677	5,427	2,833	2,760	5,593

DISCHARGES.

Asylums.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions.
Toronto	47	146	32.19
London	57	139	41.00
Kingston	26	94	27.66
Hamilton	54	165	32.73
Mimico	39	89	43.82
Brockville.....	38	78	48.73
Totals.....	261	711	36.71

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....				120	152	272
Discharged, cured	61	98	159			
“ improved.	9	10	19			
“ unimproved	1	1	2			
Died before expiration of leave		1	1			
Returned to asylum	18	21	39			
Out on probation 30th September, 1899	31	21	52			
Totals.....	120	152	272	120	152	272

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

Asylums.	No. of deaths.	Total population.	Percentage of deaths on total population.
Toronto	54	867	6.23
London	65	1,138	5.71
Kingston	32	652	4.90
Hamilton	68	1,162	5.85
Mimico	42	689	6.09
Orillia (Idiot)	57	723	7.89
Brockville.....	31	591	5.25
Totals.....	349	5,822	6.00

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The table showing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		5	5	12	31	43
Religious excitement.....	1		1	6	12	18
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	1	3	4	13	14	27
Love affairs, including seduction				2	3	5
Mental anxiety--"worry"	1	4	5	13	15	28
Fright and nervous shocks				1	6	7
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	8		8	24	2	26
Intemperance, sexual.....				1		1
Veneral diseases				6	1	7
Self-abuse, sexual	3		3	15	2	17
Over-work	1	1	2	14	13	27
Sunstroke				7	2	9
Accident or injury.....	2		2	15	5	20
Pregnancy		3	3		4	4
Puerperal		3	3		19	19
Lactation		1	1		3	3
Morphia habit.....						
Puberty and change of life		5	5		9	9
Uterine disorders			1		11	11
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....	2		2	1		1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	13	2	15	16	5	21
Other forms of brain disease		2	2	6	5	11
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	5	4	9	17	20	37
Fevers	1		1	7	6	13
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	49	47	96	5		5
With other combined cause not ascertained	48	57	105	19	30	49
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	2		2	2		2
With other combined causes not ascertained.....	28	38	66	1		1
Unknown	203	167	370	163	137	300
Total	368	343	711	368	343	711

The following table shows the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1899.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	354	708	352	364	716	2	.. . . .	2
London	472	532	1,004	470	526	996	2	6	8
Kingston	311	279	590	304	276	580	7	3	10
Hamilton	488	553	1,041	481	540	1,021	7	13	20
Mimico	300	300	600	300	301	601	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	260	260	520	269	244	513	.....	16	16
Orillia	345	295	640	357	300	657	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,530	2,573	5,103	2,533	2,551	5,084	18	38	56

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Married	454	11,241
Unmarried	339	12,246

Nationalities

Canadian	585	12,448
English	87	3,043
Irish	57	4,314
Scotch	28	1,871
United States	10	660
Other countries and unknown	26	1,145

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	152	5,278
Roman Catholic	144	5,023
Presbyterian	161	4,684
Methodist	210	5,091
Other denominations and unknown	126	3,409

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive:

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	438	46.66
1892	792	531	261	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41.22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	14.36
1899	711	672	39	5.48

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following two tables show, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and, 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1892, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days of patients	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	867	593	262,930	184,114	77.63
London	1,138	914	368,130	273,235	74.08
Kingston	652	528	210,572	146,265	69.46
Hamilton	1,162	914	373,107	252,316	67.62
Mimico	689	512	220,057	163,069	74.14
Brockville	591	367	186,880	87,882	46.50
Orillia	723	318	236,401	98,942	43.55
Total	5,822	4,146	1,858,077	1,205,819	64.89

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the asylums in each year since 1882 :

Asylums.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01	67.04	75.05	73.44	77.13	91.64	72.04	64.99	66.70	77.63
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40	77.20	78.71	77.41	76.11	75.69	78.01	71.16	74.08
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	65.71	70.56	70.27	87.24	65.89	73.22	74.47	68.60	70.00	69.39	60.00	69.46
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27	76.90	77.20	76.43	76.74	73.64	78.24	76.14	67.62
Mimico											36.11	43.26	72.12	53.08	71.36	74.18	74.23	74.14
Brockville														52.84	73.42	52.30	46.25	46.50
Orillia														38.50	41.85	40.67	38.17	43.55

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it :

Asylums.	Expended. 1898.	Expended. 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	100,270 43	101,622 69	1,352 26	.....
London	137,201 95	128,096 36	.....	9,105 59
Kingston	75,313 70	73,312 04	.....	2,001 66
Hamilton	112,491 07	121,096 51	8,605 44	.....
Mimico	66,275 43	82,053 10	15,777 67	.....
Brockville	68,259 13	66,870 43	.....	1,388 70
Orillia	61,925 98	56,923 26	.....	5,002 72
Totals	621,737 69	629,974 39	25,735 37	17,498 67
Increase, 1899 .....	.....	.....	8,236 70	.....

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1898 and 1899, together with the average daily population :

Asylums.	Year ended 30th September, 1898.					Year ended 30th September, 1899.				
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	702	142 81	2 75	92 84	1 78	720	141 14	2 73	89 7	1 73
London	1,017	134 91	2 59	123 94	2 36	1,008	127 07	2 44	101 91	1 96
Kingston	564	133 53	2 57	127 09	2 44	577	127 07	2 44	119 96	2 30
Hamilton	998	112 72	2 17	101 98	1 96	1,022	118 49	2 28	106 90	2 05
Mimico	599	110 68	2 13	105 31	2 03	622	136 03	2 61	125 82	2 42
Brockville	488	139 87	2 69	129 62	2 49	512	130 60	2 54	124 45	2 39
Orillia	636	97 37	1 87	92 29	1 78	647	89 98	1 69	82 39	1 58
Totals	5,004	124 24	2 38	109 69	2 11	5,108	124 05	2 38	108 77	2 09

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS

	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	264	\$37,007 28
London "	137	10,862 73
Kingston "	77	4,091 77
Hamilton "	148	11,844 94
Orillia "	54	3,614 31
Mimico "	42	3,792 91
Brockville "	56	3,150 60
Totals	778	\$74,364 54

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shows the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year :

	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14,045 30		
“ “ 1872.....	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	
“ “ 1873.....	171	16,660 61		2,595 19
“ “ 1874.....	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	
“ “ 1875.....	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	
“ “ 1876.....	256	21,175 93		699 99
“ “ 1877.....	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	
“ “ 1878.....	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	
“ “ 1879.....	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	
“ “ 1880.....	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	
“ “ 1881.....	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	
“ “ 1882.....	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	
“ “ 1883.....	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	
“ “ 1884.....	496	48,135 18		11,787 41
“ “ 1885.....	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	
“ “ 1886.....	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	
“ “ 1887.....	514	48,742 53		5,187 52
“ “ 1888.....	538	59,638 16	10,895 3	
“ “ 1889.....	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	
“ “ 1890.....	562	62,754 16		3,916 48
“ “ 1891.....	577	48,507 42		4,246 74
“ “ 1892.....	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	
“ “ 1893.....	661	73,415 54	174 93	
“ “ 1894.....	697	72,722 04		693 50
“ “ 1895.....	743	68,290 31		4,431 73
“ “ 1896.....	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	
“ “ 1897.....	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	
“ “ 1898.....	770	72,042 44		38,538 81
“ “ 1899.....	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	

APPENDIX.

TO THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROOKVILLE AND ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO, ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1899.

To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Public Charities, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I herewith have the honor to submit to you the fifty-ninth annual report of the operations of this Asylum for the official year, ending 30th day of September, 1899.

The usual tables required, and herewith appended, show that during the year 146 patients were admitted. Of this number 76 were males and 70 females. The recoveries were 20 males and 26 females.

The deaths were 54, being 32 males and 22 females, or an average of 6.19 p. c. of the population during the year. This number is about the usual average of mortality among the insane.

Of course this table will change a good deal from year to year, as so much depends on the diseased condition as well as on the age of those admitted.

Thirteen died of old age and eleven died of an incurable disease to which we give the name of General Progressive Paresis.

It will be seen that 26 were discharged as "improved." A number of these were so near recovery that they might honestly be put in the class of cured, as convalescence had taken place in at least one-third of this number. On the borderland of recovery it is often impossible to state positively when absolute mental health has taken place.

We have again to thank our numerous friends in the city for the large number of entertainments given to our patients during the past year. This kindness has been extended to us for many years past. Were the entertainers to know from the patients how grateful they are for these pleasant evenings they would feel amply compensated for this "labor of love" on behalf of the most unfortunate class of our population.

LIST OF CONCERTS FOR SEASON 1898 AND 1899.

Archie Leon French	Sept. 3rd,	1898
Wesley Church S. S. Orchestra	Oct. 5th,	1898
Army and Navy Veterans' Band	Oct. 12th,	1898
R. Taylor and Friends.....	Oct. 21st,	1898
J. Baylis and Friends.....	Nov. 10th,	1898
Centennial Church Choir	Nov. 17th,	1898
Victoria Minstrels.....	Nov. 21st,	1898
Freeman Concert Company.....	Nov. 22nd,	1898
Y. M. C. A., West End	Dec. 6th,	1898
Madame Stuttaford and Pupils.....	Dec. 7th,	1898
Salvation Army, "Lisgar Street Branch".....	Dec. 15th,	1898
R. Taylor and Friends.....	Dec. 19th,	1898
J. Baylis and Friends	Dec. 22nd,	1898
Salvation Army Officers, "Head Quarters"	Jan. 10th,	1899
Wilson Bros. Concert Company.....	Jan. 12th,	1899
St. Basil's Church Choir.....	Jan. 30th,	1899
Bloor Street Baptist Church Choir	Jan. 31st,	1899
J. Baylis and Friends.	Feb. 2nd,	1899
Y. M. C. A., West End	Feb. 7th,	1899
Holy Trinity Church Choir.....	Feb. 8th,	1899
Mrs. Bonner and Friends.....	Feb. 16th,	1899
Bruce Camp, Sons of Scotland.....	Feb. 27th,	1899
Madame Stuttaford and Pupils.....	March 1st,	1899
George Parker's Company.....	March 9th,	1899

Canadian Temperance League	March 15th, 1899
J. Baylis and Friends.....	March 16th, 1899
Woodgreen Church Choir.....	Nov. 23rd, 1899
F. B. Whittemore "Picture Travels".....	April 5th, 1899
Gaelic Society.....	April 6th, 1899
J. Baylis and Friends.....	April 27th, 1899

In addition there were four concerts given by home talent, including a number of our patients.

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Our library books have been largely used by patients during the year. One thousand and eighty-six volumes have been taken out and read. Of course the percentage of reading patients is not large, but such as will read appreciate the benefit of passing the time away in this way.

We are much indebted to the Evening Telegram for its kindness and consideration in sending to us for over twenty years six papers of the daily issue. They are in great demand, especially when exciting times exist in the outside world. It would gratify the proprietor were he to see how eagerly the news was sought after during the past year in respect to the Egyptian war on the Nile; the Spanish-American war; the International Yacht races; the Boer difficulty; the Klondike migration and such like. They often read to one another and consult the maps upon the ward walls in order to locate the various centers of interest.

CHURCH SERVICES.

We are indebted to the city clergy of all denominations for the benefits rendered to our people in the Sunday congregational gatherings from year to year. From three to four hundred usually attend.

The Roman Catholic priest is always prompt when his services are needed, at night and day.

WANTS.

1. A new flour house is needed. The present one could be utilized as a coal house in connection with the laundry.

2. On account of our circumscribed exercise grounds for the men patients it would be a great boon to them to have a gymnasium and bowling alley. Our own labour would erect the building were the material and apparatus furnished.

3. Cottage B. needs a verandah on the south side on which the patients could sit for sunlight and air during the summer months. Cottages A. and C. have verandahs but they were erected when the cottages were built and require re-construction as they are in a rotten and dilapidated condition.

4. The floors in the wings of the basement need relaying. The present floors have been in use over twenty years. They are used a good deal for general purposes as well as by our railroad on which such supplies as coal, wood, provisions, laundry material, ice, milk, and such like are carried for distribution to the wards.

5. The verandah on the residence is tumbling down from rottenness. It has been repaired a good deal, but it has now got past that stage and needs to be rebuilt.

6. The old greenhouse built by ourselves entirely of wood about twenty years ago is now of little use to keep the frost out. Were the material provided we could re-build it with our own labour.

7. It would economize heat very much were radiators put in the wards for hot water instead of the pipe coils which were put in over half a century ago and which are of the most crude erection, not to speak of their ugly appearance and the difficulty to keep them clean.

8. It would contribute very much to the efficacy of our Sunday services were a pipe organ erected. It need not be large and often second hand instruments can be bought in a good condition for a comparatively low price.

9. An addition to our coal sheds is needed. One of them is rotten, being entirely of wood and has been in use over forty years and the lateral pressure of coal is apt to cause collapse of the walls and roof at any time.

10. The carpets in three of our corridors need replacing not to mention many of our bedrooms in the private wards. There is the same need for linoleum in some of the transepts and sitting rooms.

11. There are four more ceilings in the wings which should have galvanized iron put on them. In the end this ceiling is cheaper than another structure. A coat of paint always renews it and being iron it is safer in case of fire.

12. The thousand feet of hose connected with our reels have become almost useless from decay because of old age. Heavy pressure of water bursts them when used so they could not be trusted in a case of fire. A new supply is needed.

13. The hope still remains that we will be permitted to use the few acres south of us for an exercise ground.

The necessity in this respect is evident to any one who will visit us and see how circumscribed our ground is.

It is Government property so it would not need to be purchased and being within thirty feet of one of our cottages and only ninety feet from our main buildings it cannot be utilized for any other than asylum purposes.

WORK DONE.

1. During the year we have completed the erection of spray baths, and find them a great benefit over the ordinary baths, and are much enjoyed by the patients. We now wonder why they were not used many years ago.

2. We have put down a brick pavement in our stable yard, such as is laid in the streets of the city, and removed the rough cobble stones which were dangerous for horses and cattle to walk upon. The bricks are laid on a substantial concrete foundation and a layer of sand. The joints are filled with concrete, and as a result we have one of the best yards in the country; not only in respect to cleanliness, but also from a sanitary point of view.

3. A new steam boiler has been erected in the kitchen, and preparations are being made to put in another one to have in reserve should the one in use need repairing.

4. We have removed the old machine shop near cottage B., as it was tumbling down and would be a menace to the cottage in case of fire.

5. The corridors have had iron ceilings put up in two of the wings. They are not only more durable than lath and plaster, but add much to the appearance of the wards. Not only so, but they are more safe, as there is no fear of them falling down and doing injury to anyone who might be underneath. We have had a number of narrow escapes from personal injury by detached pieces of plaster falling without warning.

DENTISTRY.

During the last nine months a good deal of dentistry has been done among our patients.

The advantage of putting teeth in good order, if satisfactory digestion is important, is self-evident. A prominent cause of insanity is bad digestion, which means mal-assimilation and mal-nutrition.

This condition is surely followed by blood impoverishment and general debility. This means nerve starvation to a greater or less extent, and a condition which must involve detrimentally the great nerve centres.

So far 146 of our patients have had their teeth put in good order, much to their benefit and comfort.

This matter does not receive the attention which it deserves in relation to the insane.

The first step in the process of digestion when satisfactory along physiological lines assists nature very much to bring about recovery. This is strikingly seen in insane melancholy, when "that hay dyspepsia" is present because of imperfect mastication.

Twenty years ago some of the most prominent causes of insanity was discussed in the report of that time. A generation has grown up since then, and a resumé of what was then touched upon is still of great importance to the public. The few who read such reports may find the subject still of importance and full of significance.

One of the most prominent causes of insanity is heredity.

The hereditary tendency may, at a low estimate, be placed at 45 per centum of the insane population. It is worth while in a report of this kind to make inquiry into the radical cause or occasion of such a dire calamity as that of insanity. Nothing new can be written about it to medical men, but if the public can be made to pause and consider in the midst of the hot pursuits of every-day life, some good may result from a cursory glance at the subject. What is this hideous ogre which is working such woe in our midst? To say that a disease is hereditary, means, in the community, that it is incurable, although such is not absolutely the case. The main natural prop towards curability seems to be taken away when an influence of this sinister nature has been implanted in a constitution. The number of relations who have succumbed to the same disease is summed up, and commiseration is expressed for the latest victim slowly capitulating to the malign agency. Like all causes or occasions of a morbid nature with the conditions of their existence is unchanged, the circle of this abnormal tendency ever widens until it might be truly said that a large proportion of the population of the earth is affected more or less by its permeating influence, healthy or otherwise, in one form or other. It is of national importance to investigate its sources, and to enquire if it be possible to do anything to stay its progress in even a minor degree in that morbid phase of it called insanity.

We see consumptive parents perpetuate in the lungs of some or all of their children or grandchildren the tendency, even if contagious to form tubercles in the lungs, which send a large majority of them and their descendants to a premature grave. The scrofulous transmit to the generations following them in an ever-widening stream, a pre-disposition to glandular disease which leaves the body liable to be stricken down, not only with this most persistent of diseases, but also with acute diseases which more readily prey upon a system weakened by reason of tendencies inherited from parents. A chain is only as strong as the weakest link. A fort is only as impregnable as its weakest part. So when any debilitated organ gives way the enemy has possession of the bulwarks, and the citadel is in danger.

Even in those cases in which no apparent reason can be given for a decided change of constitution, this deviation becomes a natural heritage. This is illustrated in Albinos, who are to be found among all the diverse human races on the face of the globe. This absence of colouring matter from the eyes, hair and skin appears in children of normal parents, but, when once in existence it is transmissible as a patrimony. The same is true of the other extreme, called Melanism; of hairlip, of abnormal spinal column, of supernumerary fingers and toes; of acuteness in the organs of sense and of perversions of taste. Of course many of these peculiarities have not the pertinacity of reproduction seen in blood diseases.

Moral, intellectual, emotional, affectional qualities and instinct are inherited in the same way, even to collateral lines of ancestry. It is true the exceptions are many from causes beyond human ken, but these legacies are in such a preponderating majority that they must be admitted as rules regulating descent.

It is easy to see then that in a few decades the individual comes to affect a family, then a race, and the race, a species. It is one of those influences which does not startle by its malignity as epidemics do. It slowly, quietly, but pertinaciously saps vitality, thwarts

nature's efforts towards health, and in the end conquers the vital forces. Good can be transmitted from parents to children, when we notice how even healthy traits of character are handed down to posterity ; a peculiar work ; the movements of the hands and heads ; the facial expression ; the hot or cold temperament ; the transmission of aptitude ; originally acquired by personal habit ; the bequeathing of distinctive moral and mental capacities and a thousand other likenesses and peculiarities can be traced in families for generations. Each person needs only study himself in these salient points to be surprisingly cognizant of how much he imitates or follows one or both progenitors in movements, feeling, modes of thought and tendencies.

Prominent and characteristic outlines of nose, mouth, ears and eyes are reproduced in families, and remain thus in successive progeny. The Jews and Gypsies are good illustrations of this law of like producing like.

Idiosyncrasies exist in families such as intolerance of certain foods, as pork, and medicines, as opium. Life Assurance Companies build chances of life in those who have long-lived ancestors. The prolific tendencies of some families, as well as races are often subjects of caustic humor and jocular gossip. The roving and stoical Indian, the emotional Negro, the phlegmatic German, the volatile and gesticulating Frenchman, the sturdy, cool-headed, slow and persevering Anglo-Saxon, and the imitative, plodding and observant Ohinamen, are only evidences of the law of heredity applied to nations. The American people, although in some of the States they are mainly descendants of English immigrants of two centuries ago still show the substantial features of their sires. The same is true of those people in the part of the United States settled by the Teutonic and Gallic races many years ago. The purely American feature of character may crop up, yet, the traits of the nation from whence they originally sprang stand out prominently. Any one who observed closely the distinctive appearances, actions, habits and temperaments of the various regiments drawn from different parts of the Union, on both sides, during the recent Civil War, could not help but be struck with this. We need only look to the *habitant* of Quebec, the children of Germans where they are settled and of the Highlanders and English in different counties of Canada, to be convinced of this statement.

We need only point to the history of illustrious families to show that gigantic intellects are thus transmissible : Napier, Pitt, Fox, Herschel, Bache, and many such might be quoted to establish the fact. It is true there are exceptions to this rule, as seen in the descendants of such as Cromwell, Goethe, Milton, Burns and Scott. These deviations from a general law may be easily explained, when it is considered how much maternal influence affects offspring, especially if mediocrity is joined to towering genius, and children partake largely of the similitude of the former. The least change in the condition of existence may overbalance the characteristics which go to form greatness. This is seen in the many examples history produces of great geniuses hovering all their lives on the borderland of insanity. The least untoward circumstance upsets the giant mind, so the many deviations of even a minor character, which may be inherited, often readily upset the equilibrium of physical and mental vitality sufficiently to change the whole nature of a man. An imperceptible defect in a lens may distort the fairest view. The least change in the ultimate elements of a chemical substance will entirely effect the physical appearance and radical properties of a substance. A drop of foul water will pollute the contents of a large cistern of pure water. In an analogical way this tendency to great change from apparently minor causes is true of natural heritage. A man of impulses with discretion and judgment may go through life without committing himself to rash acts for want of forethought. His son may have the passionate nature, but may be deficient in the powers which regulate conduct. A parent of good mind and morality may give to a child intellect, but the morals may naturally be of a low standard, and from this want of balance he may become an expert counterfeiter, burglar or bank defaulter, or on the other hand he may be of good behaviour and consistent character, but his mental capacity may be of low order. A child may inherit splendid talents but they are practically useless if he is deficient in prudence pertinacity and industry. The least change in the imparted psychical elements may unhinge the whole man. The rule, however, holds good that like conditions in parents will produce like results in children. The propor-

tions of each may be somewhat changed and in this way aptitudes, peculiarities and similarity may not be as striking as in a photograph, yet when all the features of each case are closely scrutinized in relation to parentage it will surprise the student how much in common with the parents the most diverse children possess. Even the public make it subject of remark when one child of a family differs from the rest. The history of every neighborhood shows that some families are notorious for their wickedness, and when, occasionally one member of it turns out an honest man, the fact is looked upon as a gratifying wonder. One the other hand the exclamation of "Who would have thought it?" Is often heard when an honorable race produces a rascal, but it is explained away by the remark, "There are black sheep in every flock."

Comte never said a truer thing than when he wrote the axiom that "Mankind is as one man, always living and always learning. The growth of intelligence is gradual and spreads from the one to the many, until, by a process of ingrainings, these become changed in organization and produce aptitudes, rising into faculties as the result of modes of thought passing down through a series of generations." On the same point Maudsley says: "The causes of defective cerebral development, which is the physical condition of idiocy, are often traceable to parents. Frequent intermarriage in families may undoubtedly lead to a degeneration which manifests itself in individuals by deaf-mutism, albinism and idiocy. Out of 300 idiots in the state of Massachusetts, whose histories were carefully investigated, as many as 145 were the offspring of intemperate parents. Here, as elsewhere in nature, like produces like and the parent who makes himself a temporary lunatic or idiot by his degrading vice propagates his kind in procreation and entails on his children the curse of a hopeless fate." ("The Physiology and Pathology of Mind.")

"A horse," says Darwin, "is trained to certain paces, and the colt inherits similar movements. Nothing in the whole circuit of physiology is more wonderful. How can the use or disuse of a particular limb or of the brain affect a small aggregate of reproductive cells in such a manner that the being developed from them inherits the character of either one or both parents? Even an imperfect answer to this question would be satisfactory." Youatt, the well known veterinary surgeon, says: "The first axiom we would lay down is this, like will produce like; the progeny will inherit the qualities, however mingled, of the parents. We would refer to the subject of diseases and state our perfect conviction that there is scarcely one of which either of the parents is affected that the foal will not inherit, or at least the predisposition to it; even the consequences of hard work or ill-usage will descend to the progeny. We have had proof upon proof that blindness, roaring, thick wind, broken wind, curbs, spavins, ringbones and founder have been bequeathed both by the sire and the dam to the offspring. It should likewise be recollected that, although these blemishes may not appear in the immediate progeny, they frequently will in the next generation."

It is also interesting to note how external marks, skin diseases, deformities, and even accidental deficiencies have been transmitted. There are exceptions—which is a matter for congratulation—but it shows how great the tendency to reproduce the like exists. The amount of suffering, disease and death which could be prevented by judicious living can never be estimated. It becomes a serious estimate to know how much epidemics of crime, personal responsibility in violation of law, unbiassed volition, and moral torpidity depend on causes beyond the control of the individual. Free agency is given to all in a greater or less degree, but in no two of the sons or daughters of Adam is it alike powerful and unshackled.

It will be seen then that what is true in respect to physical and intellectual reproduction is also none the less true of the moral nature as far as tendencies, propensities and desires go. The volition may be strong enough to counteract them but they may, and do often, clog the progress towards morality in thought and good conduct. Lecky, in his "History of European Morals" truly says: "There are men whose whole lives are spent in willing one thing and desiring the opposite."

The man whose progenitors were not habitual drunkards, and has consequently no taste for intoxicating liquors, can claim no particular virtue in abstaining from the intoxicating cup, but the man in whom has been transmitted a taste for it may be obliged to

maintain a heroic struggle all his life against the temptation. The same is true of all our moral instincts, and those who judge harshly of a fallen brother or a degraded sister can never be competent arbiters unless they can see the secret springs of action. Dr. Elam says in "A Physician's Problems" "that all the passions appear to be distinctly hereditary. Anger, fear, envy, jealousy, libertinage, gluttony, drunkenness—all are liable to be transmitted to the offspring, especially if both parents are alike affected; and this, as has often been proved, not by force of example or education merely, but by direct constitutional inheritance."

The sad truth is seen among the living and the dead. "Our fathers have sinned and are not, and we have born their iniquities." The silver lining in the dark cloud is, that although this heritage may descend to the third or fourth generation, the laws of health reassert themselves throughout all time to bring order out of confusion. Did this upward tendency not exist we might despair of mankind recovering a lost estate, but it is an incentive to virtue and well-doing that ever struggles to gain the mastery, and every victory won is an influence which not only assures us of easier triumphs in the future but it also removes stumbling blocks out of the way of those who come after.

Dr. Elam truthfully says: "In one we have an impulsive nature, in which, between the idea and the act, there is scarcely an interval; in another, the proneness to yield to temptation of any kind—a feeble power of resistance, inherited either from the original or the acquired nature of the parent; in the third we have an imbecile judgment; in a fourth, an enfeebled vacillating will; in a fifth, or in all, a conscience by nature or habit torpid, and all but dormant. All these are the normal representatives of an unsound parentage, and all are potentially the parents of an unsound progeny; in all is moral liberty weakened; in all is responsibility not an absolute but a relative idea."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes pithily and ironically puts the position of human judgment in this way: "It is singular that we recognize all the bodily defects that unfit a man for military service, and all the intellectual ones that limit his range of thought; but always talk at him as though all his moral powers were perfect. Some persons talk about the human will as if it stood on a high look-out, with plenty of light and elbow-room, reaching to the horizon. Doctors are constantly noticing how it is tied up and darkened by inferior organization, by disease, and all sorts of crowding interferences, until they begin to look upon Hottentots and Indians—and a good many of their own race, too—as a kind of self-conscious blood-clocks, with a very limited power of self-determination; and they find it as hard to hold a child accountable, in any moral point of view, for inherited bad temper or tendency to drunkenness, as they would to blame him for inherited gout or asthma. Each of us is only the footing up of a double column of figures that goes back to the first pair. Every unit tells, and some of them are plus and some minus. If the columns don't add up right, it is commonly because we can't make out all the figures."

Ribot, an eminent French author on heredity, alleges two causes as among the chief at work where cases where the law of transmission does not obviously manifest itself. The first is the disproportion of an initiatory force to the amount of energy it may liberate or direct, as in the slight agencies by which fires are lit or explosions set off. The accidental surroundings of a mother, before the birth of her child, may affect it for life in a way altogether disproportionate to the forces at work. The second cause, which often tends to obscure evidence of heredity, is the transformation in developments of characteristics which are the same at root. Thus, a consumptive father has a son who suffers from rheumatism or paralysis. Here the transmission has been simply that of a feeble constitution, which gives way in the first circumstance of severe trial and takes these or kindred forms.

A very superficial student of the human constitution cannot fail to observe that, although there is this transmitted general uniformity, there is also a striking diversity. The sameness has been continued, at least, during historic, and even prehistoric times. If Cuvier is to be believed, cats, dogs, apes, oxen, and many kinds of birds found in the catacombs are similar to these of our own day, and the Egyptian mummy of a man of four thousand years ago does not differ in structure, outline and proportion from the man of to-day. This unchanged general sameness is interesting in showing that, with fair

play, nature will be true to its original. It is the futile efforts of this original power to reproduce its like, because of rebellion in its domain, which causes the anarchy in this confederation of forces. The engine may be well constructed and able to generate much steam, but if the safety-valve is dangerously poised, the governor improperly hung, and the balance wheel out of proportion, the strength of the engine is greatly wasted and impeded. So in man, each one is controlled by different forces expended in various ways to the disadvantage of the motive power. The influence of this law might be put in this way for illustration. It may be supposed that three culprits were selected at random for committing a like crime under precisely similar circumstances. Were it possible for us to get behind the external acts and see the motives and tendencies which impelled each, it would be found that no two did the unlawful deeds under exactly similar impulses. Assuming 100 to be the standard of a normal man, it might be found that the inherited propensity of each to do evil would be hypothetically 82, 76, 40. The resisting power of each against the doing of certain things, and the impelling momentum of volition to do others diametrically opposite, might be supposed to stand in some such relation. It follows then, that the crime of him who had the more powerful stimulus for good, and the less constitutional incumbus to deter, would, in the eyes of omniscience, be much more guilty than the poor creature whose volition would be so largely dominated over and hedged round by hindrances no mortal may know. This inequality needs no argument to prove it, for in a greater or less degree it enters into the experience of every one. Law deals out to the three equal penalties, their infliction being based on external acts, yet their actual guilt would comparatively be very unequal. For the last few years an epidemic of murder and other atrocities have been sweeping over this Province, and any one who has inquired into the history of each transgressor of law will be struck with the different circumstances which have surrounded each, anterior to the perpetration of the crime. The family history, the education by precept and example, the willfulness uncurbed, the vicious license unrestrained, the natural perversity, and the inherited tendencies so different in each, shew how much one man has to contend against to resist crime more than another, and to what extent the judgment and moral sense of each is warped by these underlying forces.

" 'Tis with our judgment as our watches ; none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

It is easy to be understood then that if natural traits are thus as readily reproduced in offsprings, it needs no stretch of imagination to conceive that the same law in operation in disease means the deterioration of the whole man in himself and his succession. There is a lineage of disease as truly as there is a legacy of health, there is a bequest of moral or immoral qualities as surely as a devise of mental excellency. Dr. Dugdale, of New York, traced by reliable records the individual history of each of the descendants of one Margaret Jukes, and throughout six generations from this mother sprang 709 persons, every one of whom were either idiots, murderers, thieves, robbers or prostitutes. Criminal statistics are full of such examples. The same tendency to procreate its kind in certain forms of disease is seen on every hand, especially in lunatic asylums. This persistent proneness would soon become extinct if its cumulative and exciting cause would only cease, because the human system is always struggling towards health. This vital effort would in the end conquer the enemy by "a survival of the fittest" were it not for the constant reinforcement of weakly acquired or inherited constitutions, brought into existence by ill-assorted marriages, vicious habits, fast living, and general violations of the laws of health. The epileptic, the consumptive, the scrofulous, the syphilitic and the insane marry without knowledge or reflection, and as a result fill our hospitals, asylums and prisons with their degenerate progeny, or bequeath to them a brood of ailments which make a fruitful soil for a crop of deteriorated constitutions, which to the unhappy victims of parental folly make life not worth living. The lower animals are carefully assorted and mated, because it pays to raise superior herds of domestic production, but no pains is taken to elevate, ennoble and improve physically, mentally, socially and morally the human race by taking rational steps to eradicate this evil. Morality rightly forbids law to interpose its arm in this matter, because of the freedom of choice which must be allowed to the subject, but here is a plague spot to root out, against which moral

suasion might be used with good effect. It would be startling to say how much indiscreet marriages lie at the root of our social vices and national sins. The friends of humanity—more especially parents—might by judicious advice and discreet exposure of consequences following rash selection do more for their children and generations yet unborn than were they to endow them with the richest legacies. The heathen Chinese reward the parents of great men, thus having regard to this law—we shower honors on, it may be, their worthless descendants.

Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" says: "In giving way for all to marry that will, too much liberty and indulgence in tolerating all sorts, there is a vast confusion of breeds and diseases, no family secure, no man almost free from grievous infirmity or other when no choice is had, but still the eldest must marry; or, if rich, be they fools or dizzards, lame or maimed, unable, intemperate, dissolute, exhaust through riot, as it is said, they must be wise and able through inheritance; it comes to pass that our generation is corrupt, we have many weak persons, both in body and mind, many feral diseases raging amongst us, crazed families, our fathers bad, and we are like to be worse."

Esquirol says that hereditary insanity exists among the rich to the extent of one-half, and among the poor one-third. One of the superintendents of the Bicêtre has investigated this matter for a number of years, and he believes that in the aggregate at least seventy five per cent. of cases of insanity arise from this cause. Several eminent jurists go farther and say that all cases must have a hereditary tendency. These are doubtless extreme views, but they show how strongly impressed acute observers are with the widespread influence of parental transmission, too often arising from ill judged alliances.

Dr. Winn, an English physician of note, who has given a great deal of attention to this subject, summarizes the great jeopardy those run who thoughtlessly form marital alliances, without having respect to these laws of descent:

I. If there is a constitutional taint in either father or mother, on both sides of the contracting parties, the risk is so great, as to amount almost to a certainty, that their offspring would inherit some form of disease.

II. If the constitutional taint is only on one side, either direct or collateral through uncles or aunts, and the contracting parties are both in good bodily health the risk is diminished one-half and healthy offspring *may* be the issue of the marriage.

III. If there have been no signs of constitutional disease for a whole generation we can scarcely consider the risk materially lessened, as it so frequently re-appears after being in abeyance for a whole generation. If two whole generations have escaped any symptoms of hereditary disease, we may fairly hope that the danger has passed. and that the morbid force has expended itself.

It is a pity that the senseless modesty of this prudish age forbids the use of the plainest language, and the most pointed epithets in dealing with this delicate subject. The public attention is not sufficiently directed to it. The physical, mental and moral well-being of society, it seems, must become secondary to the unions which bring wealth, social position, and worldly honors to an ill-matched pair. This fondness of shoddy and show, of tinsel and tawdry, of pelf and power, sinks all other considerations. The cold-blooded calculation, the wily conspiracies, the well laid baits to entrap heirs and heiresses because of, and solely for, the well filled purses, would give the material for the saddest chapter in the world's history. Many of these perquisites are not to be despised, were our subject matter made the first article of matrimonial law, next to pure affection for a worthy object.

It is not to be forgotten that important as physical health is, society needs other conditions than the purely bodily and intellectual to ensure happiness. The emotions, desires and affections must be taken into consideration. Their controlling power is great, and, if well directed, beneficial. Unfortunately this is not always the case. These in active exercise, often spurn advice and brook no control. Affection will not wait to calmly consider consequences. Emotion will excite the most wary at times to do ill-advised and hasty things upon which hinge untold results. Cupid is blind, and reason is too often

thrown away on his equally sightless followers. These impulses are often among the sweetest experiences of human life, if guided by discretion and judgment. If such were always the case, much misery could be avoided and many sorrows unknown. The world is a vast hospital to day, and will be to the third and fourth generation, principally because of ill-adjudged marriages, with all their dread heritage of misery. The redeeming feature is, that when such unions take place judicious living and intelligent obedience to nature's behest may do much to avert untoward results to themselves and their posterity. The vitiated system always makes gallant efforts to recuperate from its fallen condition, if seconded by intelligent conduct and habit. If the combustibles which are consuming vitality can be quenched, the fire would soon die out for want of fuel. The other alternative is extinction from the hydra-headed disease, which follow in the train of marriages begun in folly, continued in vicious riot, ruinous indulgence, and ending in life-long misery, an early grave or insanity. This is the rule; let not the exception lure to risk exemption from a general law. The results are too momentous to be lightly considered, and strong affection alone will not be an excuse for a dangerous experiment. If such a choice and consummation will overcome all such formidable obstacles, then is it a Christian duty to so live that the avenging sword may be turned aside by that temperance of life, that moderation of desires, that reasonableness of conduct which may also sheath its keen edge and blunt its incisive sharpness for all time to come.

When the history of patients for whom admission is asked and given by friends is scanned, the answers to the questions as to insanity among relatives are often found to be evaded, unless the cases had been so clearly such, that concealment would be of no avail. They will readily acknowledge that such and such relatives were "eccentric" or "queer" or "odd" or "unusually susceptible of strange nervous turns" or "violent in temper without cause," and a dozen other phrases equally equivocal but significant to a student of physical conditions and psychical results.

By cross-examination of friends, it is often found that many such in collateral branches have evidenced at some time loss of mental equilibrium to a greater extent than the official documents aver. It would be safe, under the asylum returns on hereditary insanity, to add at least one-fourth more than is usually done. It is often not difficult in these inquiries to trace the first fruits of this terrible malady through the conditions brought about from our high pressure civilization. The race of life throughout the more advanced countries of Christendom in the periodic business upheaval; the sacrifices of necessary comforts for show and parade; the hot-house growth in forcing unduly young intellects; the exciting trade and professional rivalries; the periodic political excitement; the domestic troubles; the vitiating public and private offences against physical law, and the countless artificial modes of life, drive myriads of the best and the worst citizens into insanity. Many might have avoided this untoward result by the ordinary exercise of prudence, but others have a life long struggle against the budding of that fatal seed of constitutional tendency, which only needs such favorable conditions to fructify in the blood, bringing disaster to themselves and entailing the like proneness to the innocents who may come after them, even to the third and fourth generation.

Worry in life is a prominent cause of insanity. Worry in business or other annoyance, whose name is legion, cause loss of appetite, want of sleep, restlessness, nervousness, general physical prostration, low spirits, and all the brood of ills which flow from them. One member of a family being in this condition, and who carries evidence of it in his face and conduct, will unsettle the comfort of all with whom he comes in contact. It need scarcely be said that the probability is, children of such a family being possessed of a like organization, which was possibly at one time evanescent, but now fixed, will by inheritance spread the evil influence. These depressors of vital energy may drive the possessors of these demons into insanity, even in the first instances, or what more is often the case, the parents thus affected may beget children with an insane tendency. The excitement of fretfulness, vicious habits, intemperance or fast living become then in such only the burning match cast into a magazine, in which the explosive powder needs only this condition of excitation to rouse the latent power and spread wreck and ruin. These causes of insanity are much greater than is generally imagined.

The causes of worry are many in a civilized community, with its conventional usages, and which are not known in savage or semi-barbarious life. A man is wealthy and his family is surrounded by all the display and comforts which money can give. By business reverses his riches are swept away in a day. The shock to wounded vanity from the deprivation of luxuries and the loss of social caste topple the reason over in some mentally weak members of the family. The exquisites of the Lord Dundreary style, or the belles of fashionable circles find their source of revenue for frivolities suddenly cut off, and thus unexpectedly become deprived of their only heaven upon earth. The light head is staggered at the possibilities of poverty and its train of unpleasant experiences. These butterflies of the sunshine cower before the storm, and having in too many instances no reserve force of mental stability to withstand reverses, become morose, gloomy, cynical, melancholy, or finally maniacal or melancholy under the trial.

The bold speculator risks his all on an expected rise in stocks or in a commercial venture, and possibly loses both fortune and reason. The miser hoards up his wealth throughout life's best years, wifeless, childless, friendless, and often in the last stage of his cheerless history becomes changed to a reckless squanderer, to the ruin of his treasure and his wits. The monomania of useless saving is followed by the senseless expenditure of what was once treasured up for the love of it. The man of powerful physique and active brain, who never knows what it is to feel tired, keeps all his energies at full pressure throughout the best days of his manhood, suddenly feels languor, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and low-spiritedness come over him like a bird of evil omen. He is startled at the change, and may halt in the midst of his feverish haste to reach the goal of his ambition, thereby saving himself, or make spasmodic efforts to only bring ruin on himself by the vain attempt.

In looking over and tabulating asylum returns to ascertain if the rural population were as subject to insanity as were those of the towns and cities in the latter of which existed the greatest mental activity and business anxiety it was found impossible to form a just estimate, on account of the unequal distribution of asylum districts, from which the insane population were drawn. Some asylums were only for the cities and exclusively for the poor. In these localities the rich and well-to-do are sent to private or public paying asylums either at home or in other districts. These consequently could not be considered in the estimate according to population. Other asylums draw their population partly from the city and partly from the country, often largely from the one or other. In the returns made of the residency of such they were often found to be fallacious because of ignorance, negligence or interest. Even when the whole returns of all the asylums are taken, they are unsatisfactory because the purely agricultural class is the only one on which could be based any reliable data. The country merchants, mechanics, professional men and such like in small towns and villages cannot be properly classified as rural, and even if this were done, on account of the fluctuating nature of these inhabitants, being at one time of the city and another of the country, no correct estimate could be made. The competition among them is equally sharp, and causes as many anxieties as of larger communities, hence no fair comparison with purely city population can be calculated with an approximate degree of certainty. For example, Toronto cannot be fairly chargeable with all the insane who are found within its borders, for, if so, about one-third of all the insane put in this asylum since its opening would have belonged to this city. While this is true, an approximation can be made, and as far as can be judged by averages, it seems evident that the cities take the lead in this respect, but wherever found, those who are exposed to great mental activity arising from any form of trouble, social, domestic or financial, are very liable to insanity, other conditions being favourable for the invasion. Reasonable exercise of body and mind is healthy, but it is the over-strain which brings premature physical deterioration and mental decay.

No one can ignore the evidences seen on every hand of the terrible effects of drunkenness and the bad effects which flow from the drinking usages of society. Like any other drug it is not only not necessary in health, but injurious. No well person is in need of any such beverage. Its ravages are seen in every community and the victims who are tied to the chariot wheel of this dominant appetite, like willing captives being led to de-

struction, can be counted by the millions annually. The misery, degradation and crime of which it is the direct cause is appalling. One result of its deleterious effects is insanity; not perhaps to the extent we are led to believe, but it is a sufficiently potent factor to alarm anyone who has the well-being of society at heart. From childhood upwards we have all heard platform orators give statistics of such fearful significance on this point as would make the youthful mind shudder with horror. It needed the observation of after years to modify these views to some extent at least, and credit to fervid eloquence, joined with good intentions, much of the over-wrought exuberance of these well meaning social reformers. The truth is bad enough without embellishments, and no great reformation is ever advanced by exaggeration. One of the chief arguments adduced was that at least three fourths of all the insane become such from drunkenness. Opinions of distinguished medical men are continually quoted in support of this statement. Few statistics are given to substantiate this view.

What is to be done to stop this growing evil? Moral suasion has done much to mould public opinion in favor of total abstinence, but influence, lecturing and example will never eradicate entirely an active vice fostered by law and pampered by social usages. Circumscribed local prohibition can do little because of the impossibility of efficiently enforcing the law in a small section of country. General prohibition can be the only radical cure if properly enforced. Unfortunately Canada is, geographically, badly situated to carry into effect a prohibition law. From ocean to ocean our settled portions are virtually a thin line on the margin of the United States, and unless our neighbors adapted the same law it would be impossible to enforce a statute which would be so obnoxious to a very active portion of our population, and the violation of which, along our extended frontier, would be a paying speculation to the thousands who would respect neither law nor morality. In the meantime we have to deal with the dipsomaniacs who are in our midst. Lunatic asylums are not the places for them, and costly retreats into which the poor man cannot find refuge will not meet the exigencies of to-day. Hereditary drunkards must have the curse removed from them or they from it. The former is not likely to be done at present; the latter may be carried out under Government supervision. The reformation of such is not absolutely hopeless, but the chances of recovery are not many, yet it is the duty of the State to aid such in their efforts to reform, and if this be impossible, then it is equally incumbent to put them where they cannot injure themselves or others. There is greater hope of the drunkards of acquired habits, and if all such had become habitual inebriates were, by law, confined for at least one year in a hospital provided for them, a goodly percentage might again become valuable citizens and useful members of community with strength of will to resist the besetting sin.

Nor is the immediate injury done by a drunkard to himself, his family and community the worse feature of the case. What was in him an acquired habit often becomes in some of the children a disease. If a child inherits to a great extent the constitution and individual peculiarities of one parent, with no strongly marked traits of the other to counterbalance them, the probabilities are that dipsomania will be the lot of some unfortunate member of that family not thus protected unless moral influence and early habits of abstinence have kept in check the sleeping demon. We see those objects of pity in every community; they may not drink incessantly but, like other forms of intermittent insanity, the paroxysms come on at stated times of more or less duration. Between these outbreaks little or no desire for strong drink may prevail, there may be even disgust, and for months no great craving may be felt. At least it takes possession of the man, and when such is the case nothing short of personal restraint could stop the debauch. Shame, self-respect, loss of position, pecuniary waste, the influence of family and friends, deprivation of social standing, nor any other motive will have any potency to stop such a one in his mad career. He is prepared to become an outcast, a slave, a serf, and do the meanest and most menial things, if drink cannot be procured in any other way. Looking on this vice on any of its sides, every well-wisher of society must be struck by the enormity of its evil. The police court records appal when we see the number of "drunks" sent to prisons in all our cities. The periodic Assizes record the crimes of many a drunken maniac. Untold households have secret histories of beloved members who have been led to destruction by the fascinating cup. This upas tree grows luxuriantly in ou

soil; this syren sits at the street corners and lures to destroy. Ten per cent. of the inmates of our asylums are the victims of this subtle agency of incarnate devilry.

Opium and its salts, cocaine, chlorodyne, and such like seductive drugs, are being used in ever increasing quantities and are by all odds more dangerous to mental integrity than is alcohol. The quantities being consumed are becoming alarming and no effort is being made to check this additional evil in Christendom.

It is my sad duty to record the death of Margaret A. Bastedo, our late matron, on the 22nd of July, 1899. She had been ailing for over eight months, but hopes had been entertained until about a month before her death that recovery might take place. She, however, slowly sank and passed away. Miss Bastedo had been in the asylum service for over fifteen years, and during that time was a painstaking and conscientious official. By nature she was of a kindly disposition, and was imbued with Christian principles which guided her in all duties appertaining to her arduous asylum work. The kindly face, genial manner and sunshiny nature made the late matron a great favorite with all the patients as well as with all other residents, including the officials.

Knowing her as I did from childhood, the death is to me a personal grief, not to speak of the loss of an efficient officer.

My thanks are again due to all employees under my superintendency for the faithful service rendered during the official year. The success of such an organization as this depends largely on the honest service of each person. Whatever that work may consist of it is the sum total of oversight and labor which tells for efficiency or otherwise.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th Sept., 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1898				359	362	721
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	29	20	49			
By medical certificate	47	50	97	76	70	146
Total number under treatment during year				435	432	867
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	21	26	47			
" improved	15	11	26			
" unimproved	6	8	14			
Total number of discharges during year	42	45	87			
Died	32	22	54			
Eloped.	1		1			
Transferred	8	1	9	83	68	151
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1899.				352	364	716
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				4,435	4,110	8,545
" discharged	2,266	2,213	4,479			
" died	1,153	951	2,104			
" eloped	82	12	94			
" transferred.	582	570	1,152	4,083	3,746	7,829
" remaining 30th September, 1899. ...				352	364	716
Applications on file				7	16	23

TABLE No. 2,

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st of October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 16th of January).....	370	364	734
Minimum " " " (on the 5th of July).....	346	350	696
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	131,136	131,794	262,930
Daily average population.....	359	361	720

	Admissions of year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	39	35	74	1,879	2,128	4,007
Widowed	5	8	13	148	391	539
Single	32	27	59	2,408	1,591	3,999
Not reported						
Total	76	70	146	4,435	4,110	8,545
Religion.						
Presbyterians	22	17	39	982	907	1,889
Episcopalians	24	17	41	1,262	1,166	2,418
Methodists	14	19	33	841	827	1,668
Baptists	3	1	4	106	93	199
Congregationalists	3	1	4	41	57	98
Roman Catholics	4	10	14	860	793	1,653
Mennonites				1		1
Quakers	2		2	5	1	6
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	3	5	8	244	228	472
Not reported	1		1	92	48	140
Total	76	70	146	4,435	4,110	8,545
Nationalities.						
English	15	11	26	774	680	1,454
Irish	5	6	11	1,066	1,048	2,114
Scotch	3		3	491	429	920
Canadian	50	47	97	1,791	1,654	3,445
United States	2	1	3	145	167	312
Other countries	1	5	6	133	110	243
Unknown				35	22	57
Total	76	70	146	4,435	4,110	8,545

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	9	18
Brant		1	1	47	57	104
Bruce	1		1	23	12	35
Carleton				75	61	136
Dufferin				6	7	13
Elgin		1	1	31	24	55
Essex		1	1	17	13	30
Frontenac				101	69	170
Grey		1	1	109	87	196
Haldimand				25	24	49
Halton				81	63	144
Hastings				110	86	196
Huron	1		1	59	55	114
Kent				25	23	48
Lambton				29	23	52
Lanark				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville				59	50	109
Lennox and Addington				25	16	41
Lincoln				97	82	179
Middlesex		1	1	81	74	155
Muskoka District	1	1	2	13	12	25
Norfolk				18	19	37
Northumberland and Durham	1	4	5	290	275	565
Ontario	1		1	175	166	341
Oxford	1		1	36	40	76
Peel		1	1	126	118	244
Perth				45	42	87
Peterborough		2	2	92	89	181
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	26	52
Rainy River District	1		1	1		1
Renfrew		1	1	4	9	13
Simcoe	2	1	3	129	137	266
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				61	60	121
Toronto	48	44	92			
Victoria	1	2	3	89	66	155
Waterloo		1	1	46	52	98
Welland		1	1	49	26	95
Wellington	1	1	2	141	140	281
Wentworth		1	1	226	208	434
York	17	5	22	*1,723	1,646	3,369
Not classed				173	64	237
Total admissions	76	70	146	4,435	4,110	8,545

* Including Toronto.

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton				12	1	13
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin				1		1
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey				58	17	75
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4	1	5
Hastings				53	26	79
Huron				3		3
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Middlesex						
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham				61	27	88
Ontario				60	29	89
Oxford				3	5	8
Peel				31	8	39
Perth				7		7
Peterborough				40	14	54
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	4	17
Toronto	22	18	40	85	14	99
Victoria				51	24	75
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				13	3	16
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	7	2	9	*508	348	856
Not classed						
Total admissions	29	20	49	1,192	598	1,780

* Including Toronto.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	T. J.	M	13 Sept., 1897	1 Oct., 1898	Improved.
2	G. S.	M	16 July, 1898	4 " "	"
3	C. K. F.	M	24 " "	6 " "	Unimproved.
4	L. E. B.	F	19 Sept, "	8 " "	"
5	W. E. C.	M	25 July, "	15 " "	Improved.
6	M. O'G.	F	14 " "	15 " "	"
7	M. J. I.	F	17 Aug., 1897	20 " "	Recovered.
8	C. McC	F	29 " 1895	24 " "	Improved.
9	A. M.	M	7 April, 1898	31 " "	Recovered.
10	A. L.	M	20 " "	31 " "	"
11	V. A. C.	F	5 May, "	31 " "	"
12	J. S.	F	16 Sept., "	3 Nov, "	Improved.
13	F. A. M.	F	20 Oct., 1888	9 " "	"
14	M. H.	F	22 May, 1891	11 " "	"
15	R. G.	F	24 " 1893	26 " "	Unimproved.
16	A. L.	F	13 Nov., 1897	1 Dec., "	"
17	A. M. McF.	F	31 Dec., 1887	3 " "	Recovered.
18	A. L. McG.	F	22 Sept., 1898	5 " "	"
19	M. S.	F	16 Oct., 1898	6 " "	Improved.
20	H. H.	M	16 " "	19 " "	Recovered.
21	J. L. C.	M	9 July, "	24 " "	"
22	J. M.	M	31 Dec., 1897	31 " "	Improved.
23	R. K.	M	5 " 1898	19 Jan., 1899	Unimproved.
24	R. D.	F	5 July, "	20 " "	Recovered.
25	L. M. M.	F	5 Sept., "	3 Feb., "	"
26	I. F.	F	8 Dec., "	4 " "	"
27	R. G.	F	16 Jan., "	14 " "	"
28	A. L. S.	F	5 Oct., "	20 " "	"
29	S. S. S.	M	8 Jan., 1899	20 " "	"
30	M. T.	F	20 Oct., 1898	22 " "	Unimproved.
31	C. A. I.	F	16 July, "	11 M'rch, "	"
32	M. E. C.	F	9 Sept., "	16 " "	Improved.
33	P. H. S.	M	15 Oct., "	20 " "	"
34	L. M.	F	20 " "	24 " "	Unimproved.
35	E. D.	F	28 Nov., "	30 " "	Recovered.
36	I. W.	F	7 Dec., "	30 " "	Improved.
37	V. W.	F	4 Jan., 1899	31 " "	"
38	R. J. S.	M	12 Aug., 1898	4 April, "	Recovered.
39	F. G. F.	M	17 Feb'y, 1899	12 " "	Unimproved
40	T. A. G.	M	14 June, 1898	14 " "	Improved.
41	E. F.	M	28 May, "	21 " "	Recovered.
42	F. G. J.	M	7 July, "	22 " "	"
43	W. S.	M	18 April "	9 May, "	"
44	S. C. G.	F	4 Nov., "	11 " "	"
45	E. G.	M	10 June, "	13 " "	"
46	F. K.	M	16 Jan., 1897	13 " "	Improved.
47	J. R.	M	23 July, "	13 " "	"
48	C. S.	M	31 Dec., 1898	14 " "	"
49	T. A.	M	7 July, 1897	26 " "	"
50	W. D. R.	M	16 Jan, 1898	29 " "	Recovered.
51	C. C. McM.	F	22 April, 1899	12 June, "	"
52	F. C. N.	M	10 May, "	12 " "	Unimproved.
53	A. E. B.	F	18 April, "	19 " "	"
54	M. McC.	F	29 May, "	19 " "	Recovered.
55	A. H. W.	M	8 Nov., "	20 " "	"
56	S. A. M.	F	5 May, "	20 " "	"
57	L. B.	F	15 June, "	21 " "	Unimproved.
58	R. C.	F	2 Dec., 1898	26 " "	Recovered.
59	P. J. D.	M	7 May, 1897	27 " "	Improved.
60	J. H.	F	25 March, 1898	30 " "	Recovered.
61	D. A. B.	M	30 Oct., "	1 July, "	Improved.
62	G. R.	M	19 Feb'y, "	10 " "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
63	J. F. M.	M	28 Nov., 1898.	13 July, 1899	Recovered.
64	F. E. O.	F	1 May, "	13 " "	"
65	E. G.	F	10 March, 1898	25 " "	"
66	M. B.	F	20 Dec., "	28 " "	"
67	J. H. B. R.	M	24 June, 1894	2 Aug., "	"
68	W. B.	M	11 April, 1899	4 " "	"
69	J. B.	M	15 Oct., 1898	5 " "	"
70	T. E. L.	M	13 Aug., "	7 " "	"
71	R. H. C.	M	28 Jan., 1899	7 " "	Improved.
72	M. D.	F	2 May, 1898	7 " "	"
73	E. S.	F	24-Feb'y, 1896	10 " "	Recovered.
74	E. O'C.	F	10 " 1899	16 " "	"
75	I. M. T.	F	3 Dec., 1898	23 " "	"
76	M. W. S.	M	16 April, 1899	23 " "	Improved.
77	W. M. M.	M	9 Sept., 1898	23 " "	"
78	J. M.	M	3 Jan., 1899	2 Sept., "	Unimproved.
79	L. J. L.	F	1 Aug., 1898	4 " "	Recovered.
80	S. A. B.	M	3 April, 1899	8 " "	"
81	R. J. T.	F	4 July, 1898	11 " "	Improved.
82	A. E. P.	M	24 " "	18 " "	Recovered.
83	M. N.	F	8 April, 1899	20 " "	"
84	E. C.	M	14 Aug., "	20 " "	Unimproved.
85	M. M.	F	6 Feb'y, "	22 " "	Recovered.
86	J. H. F.	M	24 Oct., "	23 " "	"
87	E. J.	F	6 July, "	30 " "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	G. C.	M.	51	2 Oct., 1898	...	10	6	G. paresis.
2	M. C.	F.	37	30 " "	10	2	19	Epilepsy.
3	J. R.	F.	50	1 Nov., "	14	2	5	Marasmus.
4	M. R. P. M.	M.	44	3 " "	1	7	21	G. paresis.
5	M. J. H.	F.	48	13 " "	5	10	27	Marasmus.
6	T. McD.	M.	51	20 " "	...	1	27	Exh. of mania.
7	S. N.	F.	70	25 " "	11	...	22	Old age.
8	J. W. R.	M.	81	29 " "	7	11	11	Old age.
9	A. D.	F.	25	16 Dec., "	1	0	9	Phthisis.
10	M. G.	M.	63	13 Jan., 1899	1	6	8	Bright's disease.
11	O. A. W.	M.	68	16 " "	3	10	2	Old age.
12	H. M.	F.	56	17 " "	6	2	1	Heart disease.
13	C. F.	M.	58	22 " "	16	9	19	Bright's disease.
14	J. H.	M.	50	24 " "	1	6	11	G. paresis.
15	W. A.	M.	58	27 " "	35	1	15	Pneumonia.
16	C. McC.	F.	76	31 " "	50	7	5	Old age.
17	H. P.	F.	66	5 Feb., "	5	...	25	Influenza.
18	M. H.	F.	74	9 " "	2	1	7	Old age.
19	J. P.	M.	71	10 " "	26	...	...	Old age.
20	A. E. G.	M.	21	14 " "	4	2	6	Phthisis.
21	J. N.	M.	79	15 " "	21	9	3	Old age.
22	H. S.	M.	57	17 " "	...	6	15	G. paresis.
23	M. P. R.	F.	50	1 March, 1899	5	10	18	Phthisis.
24	C. W.	F.	30	6 " "	7	4	3	Phthisis.
25	L. S.	M.	66	8 " "	...	9	8	G. paresis.
26	W. H. B.	M.	*	10 " "	...	2	16	G. paresis.
27	M. M.	F.	44	19 " "	...	3	25	Peritonitis.
28	F. O. W.	M.	21	23 " "	3	7	14	Phthisis.
29	J. J.	F.	36	4 April, "	3	5	2	Phthisis.
30	C. E. R.	F.	62	14 " "	20	10	25	Cancer of liver.
31	M. J.	F.	52	16 " "	1	4	21	Marasmus.
32	B. B.	M.	42	20 " "	1	8	10	G. paresis.
33	M. G.	M.	79	22 " "	1	7	26	Diabetes.
34	S. P.	F.	80	24 " "	25	0	17	Old age.
35	J. G.	M.	60	26 May, "	8	10	16	Apoplexy.
36	M. V.	F.	70	27 " "	7	6	28	Old age.
37	J. B.	M.	30	30 " "	...	4	9	Exh. of mania.
38	S. H. L.	M.	41	8 June, "	...	...	4	Shock.
39	N. McL.	M.	82	8 " "	40	...	29	Old age.
40	W. W.	M.	55	9 " "	2	9	29	G. paresis.
41	J. L.	M.	42	10 " "	1	5	21	Marasmus.
42	F. P. S.	M.	76	13 " "	...	...	14	Heart disease.
43	M. D.	F.	60	23 " "	24	1	18	Old age.
44	H. S.	F.	63	24 " "	6	2	27	Old age.
45	E. K.	F.	53	25 " "	3	8	11	Apoplexy.
46	G. M.	M.	45	20 July, "	3	2	29	G. paresis.
47	A. W. McL.	M.	37	25 " "	...	...	19	Marasmus.
48	J. C. L.	M.	52	6 Aug., "	10	3	10	Appendicitis.
49	J. McG.	F.	23	9 " "	1	1	2	Phthisis.
50	J. M.	M.	42	10 " "	...	5	24	Marasmus.
51	J. H. A.	M.	32	22 " "	...	...	22	G. paresis.
52	C. L. V.	M.	63	22 " "	1	10	10	G. paresis.
53	S. A. R.	F.	69	21 Sept., "	3	10	8	Intestinal obstruction.
54	J. V.	M.	78	27 " "	...	...	6	Old age.

* Not stated.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				16		16	16
Architects				2		2	2
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				4	4	8	8
Book-keepers	3		3	36	1	37	40
Bakers	1		1	29		29	30
Bricklayers				13		13	13
Butchers	1		1	27		27	28
Blacksmiths	2		2	53		53	55
Brassfinishers				2		2	2
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders				8		8	8
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers	2		2	6		6	8
Bookbinders				1	3	4	4
Brickmakers				7		7	7
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				23		23	23
Cabinet-makers				10		10	10
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				19		19	19
Carpenters	3		3	155		156	159
Clerks		1	1	190	8	198	199
Clergymen				38		38	38
Carriagemakers				4		4	4
Cooks				2	10	12	12
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigarmakers				8		8	8
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Coachmen				2		2	2
Civil servants				11		11	11
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	5	1,073	1,078	1,085
Dressmakers		2	2		27	27	29
Druggists	1		1				1
Dentists				20		20	20
Engineers				25		25	25
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				2		2	2
Farmers	8		8	1,132	33	1,165	2,173
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				2		2	2
Furriers				1		1	1
Farmers' daughters					26	26	26
Gardeners				15		15	15
Grocers	1		1	11	1	12	13
Gentlemen	1		1	39		39	40
Glovesmakers					1	1	1
Grooms				1		1	1
Gunsmiths				2		2	2
Hucksters				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Harnessmakers	1		1	13		13	14
Housekeepers		6	6		423	423	429
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers				11		11	11
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	2		2	11	1	12	14
Janitors				2		2	2
Laborers	19		19	957	1	958	977
Laundresses					6	6	6
Ladies		3	3		122	122	125
Lawyers				24		24	24
Lumbermen	1		1	3		3	4
Milliners		1	1		29	29	30
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists				24		24	24
Millers				33		33	33
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	1		1	124	1	125	126
Mechanics				29		29	29
Music-teachers		1	1	9	11	20	21
Marble-cutters	1		1				1
No occupation	4	4	8	160	421	581	589
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses		1	1		13	13	14
Not stated		1	1	205	332	537	538
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	13	2	15	155	38	193	208
Professors of music				1		1	1
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				6		6	6
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters	1		1	50		50	51
Printers				38		38	38
Peddlers				25		25	25
Physicians	2		2	34	1	35	37
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway foremen				4		4	4
Railway conductors	1		1	2		2	3
Spinsters		5	5		194	194	199
Sailors	1		1	30		30	31
Students				46	17	63	63
Sisters of Charity					3	3	3
Stone-cutters				4		4	4
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers				88	2	90	90
Seamstresses		2	2		96	96	98
Slaters				1		1	1
Soldiers				9		9	9
Salesmen				6	2	8	8
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Shipbuilders				1		1	1
Stenographers	2		2	2	1	3	5

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Teachers	1	2	3	11	82	143	146
Tinsmiths	3		3	19		19	22
Tavern-keepers				4		4	4
Tailors				84	4	88	88
Teamsters				10		10	10
Widows		1	1		8	8	9
Watchmakers				2		2	2
Woodworkers				2		2	2
Weavers		1	1	12	3	15	16
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggonmakers				1		1	1
Wives		30	30		1,027	1,027	1,057
Unknown or other employments				29	10	39	39
Total	76	70	146	4,359	4,040	8,399	8,545

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 189 .	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1	2	7	9
Religious excitement					1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1		1	3	1	4
Mental anxiety, "worry"					1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	3		3	8		8
Veneral disease				1	1	2
Self-abuse, sexual				3		3
Over-work				3	4	7
Sunstroke				3		3
Accident or injury				3		3
Puerperal					2	2
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life					4	4
Uterine disorders					4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis				1		1
Brain disease, with epilepsy				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1		1	2	1	3
Fevers				1	1	2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	7	8	15			
Unknown	64	61	125	44	41	85
Total	76	70	146	76	70	146

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
1	F	V. A. C	October	15th, 1898	1 month	Discharged, recovered.
2	F	A. N	"	29th, 1898	6 months	Brought back.
3	F	R. D.	November	23rd, 1898	1 month	Discharged, recovered.
4	F	A. S.	January	20th, 1899	2 months	Brought back.
5	F	A. L. S.	"	28th, 1899	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
6	F	L. M. M.	"	30th, 1899	2 "	" "
7	F	J. T. F.	February	22nd, 1899	1 month	Brought back.
8	M	R. J. S.	March	3rd, 1899	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
9	M	F. K.	"	17th, 1899	2 months	" improved.
10	M	E. G.	"	17th, 1899	1 month	" recovered.
11	F	F. B.	"	30th, 1899	3 months	" "
12	M	W. T.	April	20th, 1899	6 "	Still out.
13	M	W. M.	"	26th, 1899	3 "	Discharged, improved.
14	"	R. C.	May	9th, 1899	1 month	" recovered.
15	M	J. F. M.	"	10th, 1899	2 months	" "
16	M	T. E. L.	"	16th, 1899	3 "	" "
17	F	J. H.	"	19th, 1899	2 "	" "
18	M	M. W. S.	"	24th, 1899	3 "	" improved.
19	F	E. G.	"	24th, 1899	2 "	" recovered.
20	F	F. A. W.	"	27th, 1899	2 "	Brought back.
21	M	R. H. C.	"	30th, 1899	2 "	Discharged, improved.
22	M	R. H. R.	June	2nd, 1899	2 "	Brought back.
23	F	E. S.	"	3rd, 1899	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
24	F	E. A. M.	"	8th, 1899	1 month	" "
25	F	F. E. O.	"	10th, 1899	1 "	" "
26	M	G. H. T.	"	17th, 1899	2 months	Still out.
27	F	I. M. T.	"	22nd, 1899	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
28	F	M. D.	"	27th, 1899	1 month	" improved.
29	F	E. O'C.	July	1st, 1899	1 "	" recovered.
30	F	L. J. L.	"	3rd, 1899	2 months	" "
31	F	R. J. T.	"	5th, 1899	2 "	" improved.
32	M	W. B.	"	7th, 1899	1 month	" recovered.
33	F	M. M.	"	22nd, 1899	1 "	" "
34	M	J. B.	"	25th, 1899	1 "	" "
35	M	S. A. B.	August	7th, 1899	1 "	" "
36	M	A. E. P.	"	18th, 1899	1 "	" "
37	F	M. N.	"	19th, 1899	1 "	" "
38	M	P. F.	"	21st, 1899	1 "	Brought back.
39	F	E. J.	"	30th, 1892	1 "	Discharged, recovered.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	8	17	25	16	23	39
Discharged, recovered	4	2	6			
" improved	2	4	6			
Returned to Asylum	2		2	16	23	39
Absent on probation on 30th September, 189						

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20	1		1	2	3	5			
" 20 " 25	5	8	13	3	3	6	2	1	3
" 25 " 30	12	7	19	1	6	7		1	1
" 30 " 35	14	10	24	3	3	6	2	1	3
" 35 " 40	7	15	22	3	2	5	2	1	3
" 40 " 45	13	9	22		4	4	5	1	6
" 45 " 50	7	9	16	2	3	5	1	1	2
" 50 " 55	3	4	7		1	1	4	4	8
" 55 " 60	5	4	9	4		4	4	1	5
" 60 " 65	1	2	3	1		1	3	3	6
" 65 " 70	2	1	3				2	2	4
" 70 " 75	1	1	2	2	1	3		4	4
" 75 " 80	4		4				4	1	5
" 80 " 85	1		1				2	1	3
" 85 " 90									
" 90 " 95									
Unknown							1		1
Totals	76	70	146	21	26	47	32	22	54

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending September, 1899.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged im-proved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unim-proved during the year.
Not stated	7				
Under 1 month	46	8	2		2
From 1 to 2 months	9	14	5		4
" 2 " 3 "	9	10	3	2	2
" 3 " 4 "	10	9	4	2	
" 4 " 5 "	7	8	5	3	1
" 5 " 6 "	5	9	3		1
" 6 " 7 "	9	8	6	1	
" 7 " 8 "	1	7	5	2	2
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	1		
" 9 " 10 "	1	8	2		
" 10 " 11 "		5		1	
" 11 " 12 "	1	6	2	1	1
" 12 " 18 "	8	46	5		1
18 months to 2 years	2	25		3	
2 to 3 years	8	64		3	
" 3 " 4 "	4	32	1	1	
" 4 " 5 "	2	46		1	
" 5 " 6 "	3	32			1
" 6 " 7 "	3	52			
" 7 " 8 "	2	34			
" 8 " 9 "	1	44			
" 9 " 10 "		25			
" 10 " 15 "	1	69	1	1	
" 15 " 20 "	1	61			
20 years and upwards	3	93			
Totals	146	716	47	26	14

TABLE NO. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.			Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop. . .	3	936		936	Stable	6	1,872		1,872
Tailor's shop. . . .	4	936		936	Kitchen	8	2,880		2,880
Shoe shop	4	1,248		1,248	Dining rooms. . . .	66	11,520	12,410	23,930
Engineer's shop. . .	6	1,872		1,872	Officers' quarters. .	3		1,095	1,095
Blacksmith's shop. .	1	312		312	Sewing rooms. . . .	1		237	237
Mason work.	1	312		312	Knitting	34		10,608	10,608
Wood yard and coal shed.	10	3,120		3,120	Mending.	65	3,120	9,720	12,840
Bakery.	2	624		624	Wards	241	22,800	55,200	78,000
Laundry	30	936	7,020	7,956	Store	1	300		300
Dairy	7	2,520		2,520	General	21	5,040	3,800	8,840
Butcher's shop. . .	1	312		312	Tin shop	1	156		156
Painting	4	1,248		1,248	Book-binding. . . .	2	156		156
Garden	7	2,184		2,184	Sewing in wards. . .	55		16,500	16,500
Grounds.	10	3,120		3,120	Total.	593	67,524	116,590	184,114

TABLE NO. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1899, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.	2	2	4	Norfolk	1		1
Brant	2	5	7	Northumberland	10	6	13
Bruce	2	1	3	Ontario	11	28	29
Carleton	6	2	8	Oxford	3	3	6
Dufferin	1		1	Parry Sound District. . . .			
Dundas				Peel	9	11	20
Durham	8	15	23	Perth	2		2
Elgin	1	2	3	Peterborough	9	8	17
Essex				Prescott			
Frontenac.		1	1	Prince Edward.		1	1
Glengarry.	1		1	Rainy River District. . . .			
Grenville	1		1	Renfrew	1	1	2
Grey	11	12	23	Russell			
Halimand				Simcoe	7	10	17
Halton	4	4	8	Stormont	1		1
Hastings	8	2	10	Thunder Bay District. . . .	2	1	3
Huron	2	5	7	Toronto	144	177	321
Kent	2		2	Victoria	12	9	21
Lambton.	1		1	Waterloo	1	3	4
Lanark	1	1	2	Welland	2	3	5
Leeds	2		2	Wellington	2	9	11
Lennox and Addington. . . .	1		1	Wentworth	5	5	10
Lincoln	1	6	7	York	62	46	108
Middlesex	2	2	4	Not classed, unknown, etc. .	5		5
Muskoka District.	3	1	4				
Nipissing District.	1	2	3	Total.	352	364	716

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.		Religious denomination.				Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.	
	Male.	Female.		Canadian	English.	Irish.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.			Certificate.
O. D.	M	.....	Lennox and Addington	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	W	S	8	3	1	1	N. S.	Kingston.
G. H.	M	.....	Hastings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	1	.....	Farmer	"
J. R.	M	.....	Central Prison	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	S	5	8	.....	1	Laborer	"
D. B.	M	.....	Hastings	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	M	S	13	3	.....	1	Farmer	Mimico.
A. L.	.....	F	Toronto	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	S	20	3	.....	1	Servant	Hamilton.
J. H.	M	.....	Grey	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	Cong.	.....	8	3	1	.....	Farmer	"
J. D.	M	.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	S	4	3	1	.....	Laborer	"
P. K.	M	.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	4	3	1	.....	"	"
W. F.	M	.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	4	4	.....	.....	.....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Report of Garden Produce from October 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1899.

Name.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus.....	3,864 bunches.....	0 02 each.....	77 28
Artichokes.....	26 bushels.....	40 bushel.....	10 40
Beans.....	38 ".....	40 ".....	15 20
Beets.....	432 ".....	40 ".....	92 80
Carrots.....	416 ".....	40 ".....	166 40
Cucumbers.....	530.....	1 each.....	5 30
Cauliflowers.....	2,531 heads.....	3 ".....	75 63
Celery.....	7,050 ".....	2 ".....	141 00
Cabbage.....	15,500 ".....	2 ".....	310 00
Currants.....	220 quarts.....	5 quart.....	11 00
Cress.....	976 bunches.....	1 each.....	9 76
Citron.....	225.....	5 ".....	11 25
Corn.....	2,201 dozens.....	5 dozen.....	110 05
Gooseberries.....	205 quarts.....	5 quart.....	10 25
Lettuce.....	18,064 heads.....	1 each.....	180 64
Melons.....	60 ".....	5 ".....	3 00
Onions, green.....	6,881 bunches.....	1 ".....	68 81
Onions, ripe.....	58 bushels.....	1 00 bushel.....	58 00
Peas, in pod.....	15 ".....	40 ".....	6 00
Potatoes, early.....	65 ".....	60 ".....	39 00
Parsley.....	2,000 bunches.....	1 each.....	20 00
Parsnip.....	200 bushels.....	40 bushel.....	80 00
Rhubarb.....	6,571 bundles.....	2 each.....	131 42
Raspberries.....	33 quarts.....	5 quart.....	1 65
Raddish.....	3,413 bunches.....	1 each.....	34 13
Spinach.....	178 bushels.....	20 bushel.....	35 60
Savory and Sage.....	600 bunches.....	2 each.....	12 00
Tomatoes.....	198 bushels.....	25 bushel.....	49 50
Turnips.....	300 ".....	25 ".....	75 00
Vegetable marrows.....	398.....	3 each.....	11 94
Mangle wurzels.....	60 tons.....	5 00 ton.....	300 00
Milk.....	30,243 gallons.....	12 gal.....	3,629 16
Eggs.....	154 dozens.....	15 dozen.....	23 10
			5,805 27

TABLE No. 16.

Report from Shoe Shop from October 1st, 1898 to September 30th, 1899.

Name of Articles.	Pairs.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Men's long boots.....	13.....	3 00.....	39 00
" brogans.....	163.....	2 35.....	366 75
" slippers.....	1.....	1 25.....	1 25
Women's shoes.....	100.....	2 00.....	200 00
" ".....	23.....	1 75.....	40 25
" slippers.....	76.....	1 00.....	76 00
Repaired.....	635.....	50.....	317 50
			1,040 75

HARNESS		
18 new pieces.....		\$ 5 50
16 new repaired		2 85

TINWARE		
186 new pieces.....		134 30
741 pieces repaired		100 20

BOOK BINDING.		
85 new books bound		42 50
18 old " rebound.....		4 50

UPHOLSTERING.		
116 new mattresses at \$2.00		232 00
9 sofas reupholstered		17 25
		<u>\$539 10</u>

TABLE No 17.

Report from tailors' shop from Oct. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899.

Name of articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Name of articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Tweed coats	196	79	Corduroy pants.....	2	.....
" pants.....	160	189	" vests.....	2	.....
" vests.....	126	39	Moleskin pants.....	2	2
Uniform coats.....	29	22	Overcoats	2	10
" pants.....	29	55	Awning.....	5	.....
Blue denim coats.....	5	.....	Buffalo robes.....	.....	7
" overalls.....	69	7	Bagatelle table cover	2	2
Firemen's coats.....	4	2	Made in wards, cut and pressed in tailors' shop, 80		
" pants	12	4	pairs tweed pants.		
Corduroy coats.....	2	.....		

TABLE No. 18.

Made and repaired in men's wards.

Name of articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Name of articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Socks	740		Shirts, woollen	162	
Shirts, cotton	310		Trowsers	92	
Sheets, "	520		Vests	40	
Books recovered	190		Coats	120	
Mattresses	110		Quilts	140	
Pillows	92		Blankets	217	
Drawers, woollen	187				

TABLE No. 19.

Annual report Toronto Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1899, showing work done in sewing room.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	646		53	Shirts	420	5	120
Bibs	36			Skirts	190		
Blinds	118		17	Side-board covers	11	3	
Blouses	5	5		Screen covers	6		
Curtains	237	14	6	Tea coseys	3	2	
Caps	328			“ bags	6	6	
Chemises	570	3		“ cloths	146	6	23
Cushion covers	92	32		“ covers	28	13	11
Cushions	14			Toilet covers	62	8	
Capes	20	4		Towels, roller	108		2
Drawers, pair	222	2	114	“ dish	499		
Dresses	499	21	2	Tray cloths	9		
Drapes	13	9		Untidy suits	2		
Dusters	11			Waists	42		9
Handkerchiefs	2			Clothes bags	97	7	4
Lambrequins	10	10		Crumb cloths	2		
Night gowns	264			Ticks, mattress	128		2
Pillow cases	1,146		3	“ pillow	12		
“ shams	16	16		Matts re-bound		2	
Quilts	309		7	Table napkins		24	25
Rugs	9			Hats trimmed		40	
Sheets	919	4	2	Stockings			40
Shrouds	39	6					

TABLE No. 20.

Annual report Toronto Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1899, showing work done in women's wards.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	750	992	Ottoman, worked	1	.....
Blouses	6	20	Pin balls	9	.....
Blotter	1	.....	Pudding dish covers	5	.....
Boxes, painted	2	.....	Pannels, painted	10	.....
Blinds	143	224	Photo frames, painted	19	.....
Blankets .....	.....	200	Pictures (small), "	4	.....
Crumb cloths	2	.....	Pillow cases	1,146	156
Card counters, painted	38	.....	" shams	11	.....
Cards, "	2	.....	Quilts	309	429
Curtains for screens	8	.....	Rugs	9	15
Carpet balls	5	.....	Sideboard covers	9	.....
Capes	16	.....	Shrouds	33	.....
Caps	328	.....	Slippers, wool	24	.....
Chemises	567	1,901	Sheets	915	598
Clothes-bags	90	116	Shirts	413	158
Counterpanes, hemmed	73	17	Skirts	201	2,078
Comforters	1	.....	Socks, pairs	425	810
Cushion covers	40	8	Stockings, pairs	321	4,753
Cushions	24	.....	Trousers	80	.....
Curtains	223	16	Towels, dish	499	.....
Drapes	10	.....	" roller	108	.....
Dusters	16	.....	" diaper	40	.....
Drawers, pairs	248	1,548	Ticks, mattress	128	.....
Dresses	478	2,919	" pillow	12	.....
Doylies	20	.....	" bed	7	131
Drawn-work, pieces	17	.....	Table cloths	140	353
Guernseys .....	.....	649	" covers	15	.....
Handkerchief cases	7	.....	" napkins	141	.....
Hats, trimmed .....	.....	64	Toilet covers	68	2
Handkerchiefs, fancy	6	.....	Tray cloths	45	2
Lambrequins .....	.....	.....	Tea coseys	3	.....
Lace, yards	499	.....	Combination suits	2	.....
Mittens, pairs	12	1,121	Workbags	11	15,068
Mats, table	66	.....	Wash cloths	10	.....
" toilet	92	.....	Wool jackets	7	471
Needle cases	4	.....	Waists	61	.....
Nightgowns	278	864			

TABLE No. 21.—Laundry list from September 1st, 1898, up to September 1st, 1899.

Name of article.	Number.	Name of article.	Number.
Aprons	22,478	Spreads	21,426
Blankets	19,242	Sheets	43,539
Ticks	1,286	Cotton shirts	19,155
Blinds	4,274	White shirts	10,499
Skirts of dresses	1,121	Socks	15,068
Bags	7,913	Stockings	16,590
Blouses and jackets	2,755	Shawls	255
C. Chemise	15,214	White petticoats	43,896
F. Chemise	9,108	Colored petticoats	25,692
Collars	15,911	Tablecloths	13,175
Cuffs	6,779	Table napkins	12,587
Caps	102	Tray cloths	1,253
Coats	1,389	Toilet covers	7,970
Curtains	3,308	Neckties	1,409
Dresses	18,173	Dish towels	7,637
C. Drawers	2,036	Diaper towels	20,371
F. Drawers	22,742	Roller towels	9,116
Dusters	1,166	Vests	1,552
Guernseys	10,787	Waists	4,636
Handkerchiefs	28,789	Shams	1,741
Nightgowns	22,592	Night-shirts	3,641
Pillowcases	61,218	Bibs	1,195
Pants	2,403	Extras	4,417
Quilts	32,417		
Bath towels	7,408		
Rugs	4,116	Total	588,760

TABLE No. 22.

TORONTO ASYLUM—Farm exchange account for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

1898.	Disbursements.	Dr.	1898.	Receipts.	Cr.
		\$ c.			
October 12	To cash paid R. Hunter for 2 springers.....	\$95 00	October 1	By balance.....	27 11
"	" " 1 milch cow.....	55 00	" 8	By cash from R. Hunter for 3 cows.....	115 00
"	" " expenses.....	1 50	" 14	" " J. Sheppard for 150 sugars at 8c.....	12 00
	Less for calves.....	\$151 50		" " 42 sacks at 5c.....	2 10
		\$5 00		" " 457 lbs. tea heads at 1½c.....	6 85
November 14	" " 300 chickens.....	\$75 00	November 15	" " J. Taylor & Co. for 11,437 lbs. tallow at 2½c.....	258 68
	" " expenses.....	1 00		" " 95 lbs. grease at 8c.....	2 85
December 15	" " 5 cows.....	\$248 00	December 9	" " R. Hunter for 7 cows.....	245 00
"	" " 2 springers.....	91 00	" 17	" " Central Prison piggery.....	125 00
"	" " expenses.....	2 50	" 19	" " ".....	218 75
1899.	Less for calves.....	\$341 50	1899		
		4 00			
February 2	Cash paid Frank Richey, cartage of lard.....	337 50	February 24	" " Wm. Moore & Son for 500 lbs. lard at 6c.....	30 00
" 27	" " Wm. Ryan Co. for 2 doz. lard pails.....	50	March 27	" " R. Hunter for 7 cows.....	300 00
" 28	" " R. Hunter for 6 cows.....	7 00	May 30	" " 7 cows.....	290 00
	" " expenses.....	\$276 00	June 21	" " Wm. Moore & Son for 250 lbs. lard at 6c.....	15 00
		2 50	August 3	" " R. Hunter for 7 cows.....	305 00
April 5	" " 1 springer.....	278 50			
June 2	" " 7 milch cows.....	45 50			
	" " Less for calves.....	\$351 00			
	" " 7 cows.....	10 50			
August 3	" " 7 cows.....	340 50			
" 22	" " Ontario Paving Brick Co.....	322 75	October 1	By balance.....	\$198 34
September 30	To balance.....	200 25			
		198 34			
		\$1,953 34			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

October 1st, 1899.

To R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this asylum on the 1st day of October, 1898, 999 patients, of whom 480 were men and 519 were women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the asylum 139 patients, of whom 65 were men and 74 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year, 1,138—545 men and 593 women.

Of these patients, 70 have been discharged—32 men and 38 women; 65 have died—37 men and 28 women; 6 (all men) have been written off eloped; and 1 (a woman) was transferred to another asylum, leaving in residence at present 996 patients, of whom 470 are men and 526 women.

Of the 70 patients who have been discharged, 57 (24 men and 33 women) were discharged recovered; 6 (2 men and 4 women) were discharged improved; and 7 (6 men and 1 woman) were discharged, at the request of their friends, unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 63, or 45.32 per cent. of the admissions.

The recovery rate from the opening of the asylum down to date, including patients discharged improved, has been 40.18 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,138 and the number of deaths 65, so that the death rate for the year was 5.71. We had no death during the year from other than natural causes.

The average death rate from the opening of the asylum down to the present time has been 4.48 per cent.

The total number of patients admitted into this asylum since it was opened, 20th November, 1870, is 4,402 (2,348 men and 2,054 women). Of these:

There have been discharged 1,700 (874 men and 826 women).

There have died 1,245 (718 men and 527 women).

There have been written off eloped 89 (80 men and 9 women).

There have been transferred to other asylums 372 (206 men and 166 women).

Leaving in residence to-day 996 patients (470 men and 526 women).

WORK DONE, RENEWALS, ETC.

The most important piece of work of the year was: (1) The addition made to our water supply, laying a four-inch pipe from the ice field to a fire tank at the back of the asylum and to the laundry, a distance of over three thousand feet. Our well has been yielding less and less water for many years, and this summer we had not as much water as we needed. This new supply, however, will, I have no doubt, give us (along with

the well) plenty of water for many years. (2) We finished replacing the old tank closets in the main asylum by new automatic closets. (3) We built a shed for sheep, a new pig pen and a corn crib. (4) We made a loom for weaving rag carpet, and we have already woven several hundred yards of carpet. (5) We laid a number of floors with hard wood in main asylum, and we also floored the new barn with two-inch stuff. (6) We built a new henery. (7) Reconstructed 2,600 feet of main (eight foot) fence. (8) Put up a handsome marble drinking fountain in front hall of main asylum. (9) The Public Works Department are at present renewing the roof of the north building with slate. (10) We re-ceiled half a dozen of the halls in the main asylum with iron. They should, and I hope will, all be re-ceiled in the same way. The iron ceiling looks far better than the plaster or wood and is fully as cheap in the long run.

NEW WORK NEEDED.

We need (1) above all an infirmary, and I trust it will be begun this year. We very much need (2) more room and more machines in the laundry. We need (3) a new piggery building for breeding purposes; as it is at present we lose a great many young pigs in the cold weather. We need (4) a building in which to store apples and other fruit, with space in it to do our preserving, and a cellar under it in which preserves, etc., may be stored; and finally, (5) the store at this asylum badly needs refitting.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have done very well in this department, thanks largely to Dr. Sippi, the Bursar, who has managed our music with first-class energy and ability, so that we have had a good choir for church services, a good orchestra for dances and entertainments, and a good band for summer evening concerts. We used our excellent amusement hall 101 times. That is to say, we had in it in the course of the amusement season 47 dances, 26 "at homes," 13 lectures and 15 concerts and plays. The total attendance of patients at these 101 entertainments was 38,005, or an average attendance of 376 patients each evening, which is the highest we have reached. Then we have a good library, many journals, newspapers, etc., for the patients. We sent 221 patients for half a day to the Western Fair, and on 28th of September we held our twelfth annual athletic sports which, on the whole, is probably the very best and most interesting to the patients of any amusement we have. The London merchants are most liberal in giving prizes for the different races, contests, etc., and they may be sure their kindness is fully understood and appreciated.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

There have been no changes in the staff during the last twelve months, and even among attendants and servants changes have been remarkably few. The work of the institution has been well and honestly carried on in all divisions of the service, and I do not believe that any asylum in the world has better men and women in its employ.

GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY.

We are now at the end of the fifth year during which we have carried on systematically the above work. It was begun in considerable doubt and for some time conducted in quite a tentative manner; it has, however, ended by being looked upon by us as much a matter of course to inquire into the health or otherwise of the reproductive organs in

our female patients as to satisfy ourselves as to the condition of the digestive organs in either male or female patients. Also, it is as much a matter of course with us to adopt the proper curative measures in the one case as in the other.

During the year just closed we have operated in 40 of these gynecological cases. Of these patients, 14 have recovered, 14 are improved, 1 died, and so far 11 remain unimproved, though there are several of these 11 who have only recently been operated upon and who are likely to either improve or recover.

The work of the year just closed is given in detail in the accompanying table. It remains to give a summary of the work done in the past five years and of the results of the same.

We have examined in all 217 patients and found organic disease of some one or more of the pelvic organs in 185 of them; only 32 patients out of the whole number being entirely free from such disease. Of the 185 cases of organic disease we have operated on 171; there remain 9 others to be attended to, while there are 5 cases which, although the subject of organic disease, are not suitable cases for operation.

The 171 cases upon which we have operated presented the following pathological conditions, often several in one case: In 17 cases there was dysmenorrhœa or menorrhagia; in 80 there was disease of the endometrium; in 91 there was subinvolution of the uterus; in 35, hypertrophied cervixes; in 44, lacerated cervixes; in 27, cystic cervixes; in 5, polipi of the cervix; in 14, uterine fibroid; in 1, epithelioma of the uterus; in one, sarcoma of the uterus; in fifty-five, retroversion of uterus; in 6, complete procidentia of the uterus; in 31, ovarian tumor, often with disease of the tubes; in 35 there were perineal injuries with their sequential results; in 1, recto-vaginal fistula; in 1, an ischio-rectal fistula. A total of 444 diseased conditions in 171 cases.

The operations performed (often several in one case) were the following:

Curettage and divulsion	132 times.
Operations on cervix	53 "
Suspension of displaced uteri	50 "
Ovariotomy	22 "
Hysterectomy	21 "
Perineorrhaphy	26 "
Laparotomy for tubercular peritonitis	2 "
Operation for hematoma of ovarian ligament	1 "
Myomectomy	2 "

Total number of operations..... 309

The results of these 309 operations performed on 171 patients have been so far as follows:

First, as regards bodily health: In 4 case the patient died as a result of the operation. In nearly all the rest of the cases in which there has been time for any result to follow, the physical health of the patient has been restored or greatly improved. Then as regards mental health: In 70 cases the patient recovered from her insanity; in 43 other cases there has been improvement, often very marked in the mental health of the patient; and in 54 cases there has been no improvement in the patient's mental health. So that 113, of the 171 who survived the operation, either recovered their mental health or this was improved.

Some of these cases would no doubt have recovered or improved without any operation; but I am satisfied that a large proportion of them would not have done so.

But, it will be said, if many cases are really recovered or improved by this new method of treatment, surely the statistics of the asylum should show the influence of the new factor. Well, so they seem to do. For instance: The average recovery rate, including cases improved, in the male halls of this asylum for the four years, 1892-95, calculated upon the whole number under treatment each year, was 5.1 per cent.; for the four years, 1896-99, it was 4.7 per cent. The average recovery rate, including cases improved, in the female halls of the asylum for the four years, 1892-95, calculated upon the whole number under treatment each year, was 4 per cent.; while for the four years, 1896-99 (after the operative work had become a factor), it rose to 5.55 per cent.

Again, the average recovery rate, including cases improved, calculated on the admissions, was, in the male halls, during the four years, 1892-95, 34 per cent., and in the four years, 1896-99, it was 37 per cent. In the female halls, for the four years, 1892-95, the recovery rate, calculated upon the admissions, including cases improved, was 35 per cent., but in the four years, 1896-99, (after the operative work had become a factor) it rose to 51 per cent.

There is still another way in which the same fact can be presented, as follows: For the last twelve years the number of patients in residence, and the annual admissions have remained almost the same year by year; but not the recoveries. For instance, during the four years, 1888-91, a total of 76 women were discharged from this asylum recovered and improved. During the next four years, 1892-95, 93 women were discharged, recovered and improved. But during the last four years, 1896-99, (since the operative work has been a factor) no less than 130 women have been discharged, recovered and improved. This means that probably at least 40 women in the last four years have owed their discharge from the asylum (recovered or improved) to this operative work, and that without it they would be at the present time either dead or still residents of the asylum.

According, then, to the asylum statistics, the recovery rate on the female side has gone up during the last four years, while, according to our gynecological records 113 patients who have been operated upon have either recovered or improved during the same time. Do not these two facts, taken together, demonstrate the desirability, even the necessity of this work? If not, how could it be demonstrated?

Some four years ago one of our critics told us that we could tell nothing about the value of this work for at least two years. Double that time has elapsed and it seems clear that to-day we can speak positively as to its value.

I have repeated in this report what I have said several times before, that judging the individual cases one by one I was sure that many women who had recovered after operation would not have recovered without that treatment. The statistics now given seem to confirm unmistakably that opinion, for they show that a good many women who received the old asylum treatment without benefit have recovered under the new.

I desire, in conclusion, to say that the credit for this work should be given to Dr. Hobbs, who carries it on; that credit to-day is a small matter—with some it seems to be rather a discredit; but the day will come (if I am not greatly mistaken) when the man who originated the systematic prosecution of this work will take rank among the benefactors of the race.

It is important, finally, to note that we never operate without the consent of the patient's friends, that the patient's physician is always consulted and that he is always asked to be present at the operation, as a matter of fact he often does attend the operation, and I have yet to hear of the first physician, who, being so consulted and being present, failed to endorse the work, not only generally, but that done upon his own patient.

Supplementary table of gynecological work done at the London Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

No.	Initial.	Date of admission. History of case.	Diagnosis of physical disease.	Date of operation.	Operation.	Physical result.	Mental result.	Remarks.
1	M. Y.	August 20, 1898. Acute mania; very suicidal.	Endometritis and subinvolution lacerated and hypertrophied cervix.	Oct. 4, 1898. . .	Curettage and amputation of cervix.	Recovered. . .	Unimproved. . .	Still in Asylum.
2	A. B.	January 18, 1895. Chronic mania of 4 years' standing.	Fibroid tumor of uterus; uterus four inches long; both ovaries prolapsed.	Oct. 11, 1898. .	Vaginal hysterectomy.	Recovered. . .	Improved. . .	"
3	M. McP. . .	October 1, 1898. Acute melancholia; exceedingly restless.	Perineum badly lacerated with prolapse of recto-vaginal wall.	Oct. 18, 1898. .	Perineorrhaphy . . .	Recovered. . .	Unimproved. .	"
4	M. D.	July 22, 1896. Chronic mania of 3 years' duration.	Pelvic mass consisting of a fibroid tumor, diseased ovaries and tubes adherent to intestines and bladder.	Oct. 25, 1898. .	Abdominal hysterectomy.	Recovered. . .	Unimproved. .	"
5	M. H.	July 19, 1896. Chronic epilepsy of many years standing.	Uterus three inches long showing well marked endometritis; both ovaries prolapsed and completely cystic.	Nov. 1, 1898. . .	Curettage and ovariectomy per vaginam	Recovered. . .	Improved. . .	"
6	M. G.	June 1, 1894. Chronic mania.	Uterus three and a half inches long showing subinvolution; also retroverted cervix lacerated and bled easily.	Nov. 8, 1898. . .	Curettage and an Alexander.	Recovered. . .	Improved. . .	"
7	E. F.	December 24, 1885. Chronic mania of 14 years' duration.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted.	Nov. 15, 1898. .	Curettage and an Alexander.	Recovered. . .	Unimproved. .	"
8	E. F.	October 18, 1898. Acute mania.	Uterus subinvolved and cervix cystic and hypertrophied; perineum slightly torn.	Nov. 22, 1898	Curettage and amputation of the cervix.	Recovered. . .	Recovered. . .	Discharged.
9	H. C.	November 7, 1898. Chronic mania of 5 years' duration.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted; ovaries prolapsed into cul-de-sac.	Nov. 29, 1898	Curettage and an Alexander.	Recovered. . .	Recovered. . .	"
10	C. R.	December 24, 1880. Chronic mania.	Uterus subinvolved; perineum slightly torn.	Dec. 13, 1898. .	Curettage	Recovered. . .	Unimproved. .	Still in Asylum.
11	M. R.	May 8, 1890. Chronic mania.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted; cervix hypertrophied and cystic.	Dec. 20, 1898. .	Curettage, amputation of cervix and an Alexander.	Recovered. . .	Unimproved	"
12	C. M.	December 24, 1898. Chronic mania 3 years' standing.	Two fibroid tumors attached to either cornu of uterus; ovaries cystic.	Dec. 28, 1898. .	Curettage, myomeotomy and puncture of cysts in ovaries.	Recovered. . .	Improved. . .	"
13	J. K.	December 12, 1898. Chronic mania of 8 years' standing, violent at times.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted; both ovaries and tubes prolapsed and adherent to cul-de-sac; ovaries completely systic.	Jan. 4, 1899. . .	Curettage and ovariectomy and ventral suspension.	Recovered. . .	Unimproved. .	"
14	E. F.	December 24, 1898. Acute mania.	Uterus soft, enlarged and inflamed; pyosalpingitis and ovarian abscesses.	Jan. 11, 1899. .	Abdominal hysterectomy.	Died Jan. 17, 1899.	of septic pneumonia.	
15	C. S.	December 23, 1898. Acute mania.	Uterus retroverted and prolapsed.	Feb. 7, 1899. . .	Curettage and an alexander.	Recovered. . .	Recovered. . .	Discharged.

Supplementary table of gynecological work done at the London Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1899—Continued.

No.	Initial.	Date of admission. History of case.	Diagnosis of physical disease.	Date of operation.	Operation.	Physical result.	Mental result.	Remarks.
16	L. K.	December 14, 1898. Acute mania.	Endometritis; fissures of rectum	Feb. 14, 1899.	Curettage and fissures carbonized.	Recovered ..	Improved	Still in asylum.
17	E. L.	January 14, 1899. Acute mania.	Irregular mass in cul-de-sac found to be adherent to omentum; ovaries were cystic.	Feb. 14, 1899.	Vaginal oölotomy with separation of omentum and tapping of cysts of ovaries.	Recovered ..	Recovered	Discharged.
18	M. McD.	November 3, 1898. Acute melancholia with resistive tendencies.	Uterus retroverted; polypus of cervix dermoid cyst of left ovary and complete hematoma of right ovary.	Feb. 21, 1899.	Ovariectomy	Recovered ..	Improved	Still in asylum.
19	L. M.	February 13, 1899. Acute mania.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted; cervix slightly lacerated and perineum torn.	Feb. 28, 1899.	Curettage and an Alexander.	Recovered ..	Recovered	Discharged.
20	S. B.	February 9, 1899. Acute mania.	Uterus subinvolved and prolapsed to vaginal outlet; perineum lacerated.	Mar. 14, 1899.	Curettage and perineorrhaphy.	Recovered ..	Recovered	Discharged.
21	M. McM.	May 9, 1895. Chronic mania.	Dermoid cyst of left ovary 9 x 8 in. in circumference; weighing 7 ozs.; containing teeth, hair, and sebaceous matter.	Mar. 28, 1899.	Ovariectomy	Recovered ..	Recovered	Still in asylum.
22	C. S.	March 28, 1899. Chronic mania of 5 years' standing.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted; cervix lacerated and left ovary enlarged and completely cystic.	Apr. 11, 1899.	Curettage, ovariectomy and ventro-suspension.	Recovered ..	Recovered	"
23	L. R.	March 27, 1899. Acute melancholia.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted; perineum badly torn.	Apr. 18, 1899.	Curettage, an Alexander and a perineorrhaphy.	Recovered ..	Recovered	Discharged.
24	J. McK.	February 2, 1899. Chronic mania of 3 years' duration.	Endometritis and catarrhal leucorrhœa	Apr. 4, 1899.	Curettage	Recovered ..	Improved	Still in asylum.
25	M. E. Y.	May 30, 1899. Acute mania.	Three fibroid tumors attached to uterus; ovaries cystic, appendix found adherent.	June 13, 1899.	Myomectomy, ovariectomy on cysts punctured and ventro-suspension of uterus.	Recovered ..	Recovered	Discharged.
26	E. Q.	April 2, 1899. Acute mania.	Uterus subinvolved; cervix hypertrophied, perineum torn.	June 20, 1899.	Curettage, amputation of the cervix and perineorrhaphy.	Recovered ..	Improved ...	Still in asylum.
27	M. A. D.	April 17, 1899. Acute mania.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted; cyst of broad ligament and an urethral caruncle.	June 30, 1899.	Curettage, oölotomy with removal of cyst of broad ligament and ventro-suspension.	Recovered ..	Recovered	Discharged.
28	B. McA.	April 21, 1899. Acute mania.	Uterus subinvolved and retroverted with prolapse of ovaries; cervix slightly torn and cystic and perineum lacerated.	June 27, 1899.	Curettage, an Alexander and perineorrhaphy.	Recovered ..	Recovered	Still in asylum.

GENERAL SURGERY.

In general surgery we have performed in the last five years 51 operations as follows : Bassini's operation for the radical cure of hernia, 31 times ; for the removal of cancer, 2 operations ; appendicitis, 2 ; trephining, 1 , for hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis, 2 ; for chronic prolapse of the rectum, 1 ; for volvulus of the large intestine, 1 ; for fracture of lower jaw (wired), 1 ; minor operations, 10. There was no death resulting from the operations. We obtained a radical cure in all the hernia cases and, in fact, achieved our end in every case, except in that of fracture of jaw, in that we failed to get union.

In only one of these cases was the mental health of the patient restored or materially altered but in many of them a source of irritation being removed by the operation the patient seemed more comfortable and was better tempered than before.

How is it, I wonder, that this work is not attacked, as is our gynecological work ? In both cases the need of the work is the same and the results are the same, except that on the whole the gynecological patients are much more benefited than are the general surgery patients. Why do they stone us for the better work and pass by the less good in silence ?

Supplementary table of surgical operations other than gynecological, done at the London Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Number.	Initial.	Date of admission, history of case.	Diagnosis of physical disease.	Date of operation.	Operation.	Physical result.	Mental result.
1	E. V.	Nov. 23, 1898. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Right inguinal hernia.	Dec. 6, 1898.	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
2	E. V.	Nov. 23, 1898. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Hydrocele of left cord and tunica vaginalis.	Dec. 6, 1898.	Dissected out sac.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
3	D. F.	Aug. 25, 1892. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Left inguinal hernia.	Dec. 13, 1898.	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
4	E. B.	Feb. 13, 1891. Epileptic dementia. (Male.)	Volvulus of descending colon causing acute obstruction with extreme abdominal distention.	March 7, 1898.	Laparotomy; volvulus relieved injured section sutured to abdominal wound.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
5	J. S.	Sept. 24, 1892. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Left inguinal hernia.	June 6, 1898.	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
6	W. M.	April 21, 1899. Senile dementia. (Male.)	Right inguinal hernia.	June 6, 1898.	Radical cure by the Bassini method.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
7	J. S.	Sept. 24, 1892. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Hydrocele of right tunica vaginalis.	June 6, 1898.	Opened sac and closed by packing.	Recovered.	Unimproved.
8	W. A.	Oct. 31, 1895. Chronic mania. (Male.)	Fracture of lower jaw on left side 2 in. back from chin.	June 9, 1898.	Cut down on ramus of jaw and united both ends with wire.	Union failed to take place.	Unimproved.
9	M. E. Y.	May 30, 1899. Acute mania. (Female.)	Chronic appendicitis.	June 13, 1899.	Appendix removed.	Recovered.	Recovered.
10	M. C.	Sept. 9, 1878. Chronic mania. (Female.)	Chronic prolapse of rectum for 6 in. mucus coat very much thickened and ulcerated.	July 18, 1899.	Removed mass and constructed new anus by suturing bowel to anus and tightened up sphincter muscle.	Recovered.	Unimproved.

FARM AND GARDEN.

In this part of the country we have had a very dry summer and crops in the neighborhood of the asylum have not been good. Our own crop has not been as good as usual, but still we have no reason to complain. The balance sheet annexed will show in full the result of our farming and gardening operations.

TABLE No. —.

RETURN—ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.—Showing Receipts and Expenditures on Asylum Farm, Fruit and Vegetable Gardens from 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

Dr.		Cr.	
To crop of 1898 consumed in horse and cow stable and piggery, viz.:		By produce received off Asylum Farm for season of 1899, viz.:	
61 tons hay	\$ 366 00	35 tons hay	\$ 280 00
420 " ensilage corn	630 00	85 tons straw	425 00
1,350 bushels cob corn	337 00	300 tons ensilage	450 00
960 " oats	240 00	2,570 bushels oats	642 00
9,300 " mangold wurzels	651 00	3,000 " mangold wurzel	210 00
450 " carrots	31 50	2,800 " potatoes	1,400 00
73 " peas	36 50	850 " turnips	59 50
	\$ 2,292 00	34,493 gallons milk	4,139 16
To feed purchased, viz.:		7,998 pounds dressed pork	399 90
20 tons bran	\$ 290 00	38,537 pounds live hogs	1,672 72
5 " " "	85 00	9 beef cattle	475 85
4 " " "	7 25		\$10,154 63
	382 25	By produce received off fruit and vegetable gardens, viz.:	
To seeds purchased, viz.:		Fruit	\$1,545 66
618 bushels potatoes	\$ 326 00	Veg-tables	5,880 94
28 " " "	20 45	Herbs	31 25
Field, garden and grasses	225 14		\$ 7,457 85
	571 59		
To trees purchased, viz.:			
200 fruit trees	50 00		
To miscellaneous, viz.:			
Baskets	\$ 24 23		
Charcoal—piggery	4 00		
Coal—Steam, 10 tons	43 40		
Curry combs	1 50		
Fertilizers	111 31		
Garden lines	2 20		
Grindstone fixtures	1 00		
Gypsum	7 50		
Halters	3 25		
Hose—rubber	17 30		
Land salt	73 37		
Lumber—sewage field	150 00		
Manure	779 78		
Milling feed	1 80		
Oil—fish—cow stable	4 00		
Oil—castor—wagons, etc	2 50		
Pasture	225 00		

TABLE No. —.—Concluded.

Cr.

Dr.

Pigs—116.....	364 27	
Right of way, Cotter farm.....	25 00	
Repairing bone mill.....	17 00	
“ cultivators.....	6 00	
“ ensilage cutter.....	0 30	
“ grain grinder.....	3 00	
“ harness.....	25 90	
“ harrows.....	8 40	
“ plows.....	13 36	
“ pumps.....	4 49	
“ spramotor.....	16 35	
“ wagons, carts, etc.....	61 82	
“ wheelbarrows.....	3 50	
Scythes.....	3 50	
Scythe stons.....	90	
Shoeing horses.....	54 00	
Shall cattle, 9.....	305 00	
Team hire.....	11 00	
Thermometers.....	0 90	
Threshing grain.....	35 00	
Tools, spades, forks, etc.....	90 60	
Towels, garden.....	3 00	
Twine, binder.....	27 00	
Veterinary services.....	31 00	
Wrenches.....	3 25	
To wages, viz.:	\$ 2,566 68	
1 farmer.....	650 00	
1 gardener.....	450 00	
1 assistant gardener.....	300 00	
2 plowmen.....	456 00	
2 stablemen.....	432 00	
1 caretaker, sewage field.....	384 00	
1 engineer, 146 days.....	162 40	
To exchange of dairy stock, viz.:		
Bought 49 cows.....	\$1,884 50	
Sold 49 “.....	1,681 00	
	203 50	
Balance—profit of farm and gardens.....	\$8,900 42	
	8,712 06	
	\$17,612 48	

\$17,612 48

It only remains to state the yield of the farm by acres, which was as follows :

Green fodder.....	3 acres	29 tons
Hay	18 "	35 "
Ensilage corn.....	25 "	300 "
Oats.....	44 "	2,570 bushels
Mangold Wurzels	6 "	3 000 "
Potatoes	21 "	2,800 "
Turnips.....	3 "	850 "
Millett for pasture.....	9 "	
Total land in farm.....	129 "	

The yield of forty-five acres of garden ground under the charge of our gardener, Mr. Rennie, was as follows :

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.....	6,456	bunches
Beans, green.....	27	bushels.
Beets.....	1,140	bunches
Beets.....	680	bushels
Cabbage early.....	932	heads
Cabbage, fall and winter.....	18,840	"
Cabbage, pickling.....	394	"
Cauliflower.....	6,114	"
Carrots	8,630	bunches
Carrots	730	bushels
Celery.....	9,700	sticks
Corn, sweet.....	1,080	dozens
Cucumbers	63	"
Cucumbers, pickling	37	quarts
Horseradish	250	bunches
Lettuce, forced	134	dozens
Lettuce, garden	2,083	"
Onions, green.....	5,942	bunches
Onions, dried.....	187	bushels
Onions, pickling.....	166	quarts
Parsnips	760	bushels
Peas	57	"
Peppers	23	dozens
Potatoes, early	185	bushels
Radish, forced	528	bunches
Radish, garden	2,976	"
Rhubarb, forced.....	163	"
Rhubarb, garden	4,961	"
Salsify.....	1,250	"
Spinach	70	bushels
Tomatoes	237	"
Turnips	3,550	bunches
Turnips	485	bushels

FRUIT.

Apples	580	bushels
Apples, crab	260	"
Currants, red	3,216	quarts
Currants, white	84	"

Currants, black	232	quarts
Cherries	522	"
Citrons	20	
Grapes ..	22	pecks
Gooseberries	3,110	quarts
Melons, musk.....	287	
Plums.....	592	pecks
Pears	96	"
Raspberries	1,424	quarts
Strawberries	729	"

HERBS.

Mint	150	bunches
Parsley	200	"
Sage	350	"
Savory	450	"
Thyme	200	"

The crop grown by Mr. Flynn on that part of the nineteen acres constituting the sewage field, was as follows :

Asparagus	1,441	bunches
Beets	244	doz bunches
Beans	91	bushels
Cabbage	5,108	
Cauliflower.....	686	
Carrots	1,940	bunches
Carrots	94	bushels
Celery.....	1,306	doz. bunches
Lettuces forced	782	bunches
Lettuce	133	doz. bunches
Melons, musk.....	3,191	
Melons, water	339	
Onions	390	doz. bunches
Onions	215	bushels
Peas	276	bushels
Rhubarb.....	430	bunches
Strawberries	2,800	quarts
Sea Kale.....	603	bunches
Tomatoes	232	bushels

Over and above the farm and garden crops now given we grew for use in the ornamental grounds 7,751 greenhouse plants ; 24,454 bedding plants ; while from our nursery we transplanted into the ornamental grounds 134 spruce, maple and elm trees.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1898.....				480	519	999
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	27	12	39			
" Medical certificate.....	38	62	100	65	74	139
Total number under treatment during year				545	593	1,138
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	24	33	57			
" improved	2	4	6			
" unimproved	6	1	7			
Total number of discharges during year	32	38	70			
Died	37	28	65			
Eloped	6		6			
Transferred		1	1	75	67	142
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1899				470	526	996
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,348	2,054	4,402
" discharged	874	826	1,700			
" died	718	527	1,245			
" eloped	80	9	89			
" transferred	206	166	372	1,878	1,528	3,406
" remaining, 30th September, 1899				470	526	996
Applications on file				2	16	18

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

	Male.			Female.			Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of May) . . .	485			537			1,022
Minimum " " (on the 30th of Sept.) . .	470			526			996
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	174,516			193,614			368,130
Daily average population	478			530			1,008

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social state.							
Married	23	52	75	1,013	1,280	2,293	
Widowed							
Single							
Total	65	74	139	2,348	2,054	4,402	
Religion.							
Presbyterians	15	15	30	516	464	980	
Episcopalians	8	13	21	438	360	798	
Methodists	18	26	44	531	517	1,048	
Baptists	7	4	11	175	158	333	
Congregationalists				22	14	36	
Roman Catholics	10	11	21	371	369	740	
Menonites				6	2	8	
Quakers				12	3	15	
Infidels				31	8	39	
Other denominations	2	3	5	111	94	205	
Not reported	5	2	7	135	65	200	
Total	65	74	139	2,348	2,054	4,402	
Nationalities.							
English	5	9	14	317	240	557	
Irish	5	8	13	300	358	658	
Scotch	5	3	8	208	179	387	
Canadian	46	50	96	1,310	1,109	2,419	
United States		1	1	90	64	154	
Other countries	3	2	5	58	63	121	
Unknown	1	1	2	65	41	106	
Total	65	74	139	2,348	2,054	4,402	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				8	5	13	
Brant				38	34	72	
Bruce	7	6	13	174	114	288	
Carleton				4	7	11	
Dufferin							
Elgin	2	6	8	149	137	286	
Essex	4	7	11	125	120	245	
Frontenac				5	7	12	
Grey				10	13	23	
Haldimand				22	23	45	
Halton				10	7	17	
Hastings				5	9	14	
Huron	5	9	14	204	207	311	
Kent	10	2	12	153	164	317	
Lambton	10	7	17	261	176	437	
Lanark				3	3	6	
Leeds and Grenville					5	5	
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4	
Lincoln				10	6	16	
Middlesex	17	24	41	540	505	1,045	
Muskoka District							
Norfolk				30	35	65	
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24	
Ontario				6	13	19	
Oxford	6	7	13	216	137	353	
Peel				4	6	10	
Perth	4	6	10	171	142	313	
Peterborough				1	5	6	
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5	
Prince Edward				1	1	2	
Renfrew				13	21	34	
Simcoe				5	5	10	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26	
Victoria				33	21	54	
Waterloo				8	7	15	
Welland				20	16	36	
Wellington				13	17	30	
Wentworth				46	47	93	
York				27	11	38	
Not classed				2		2	
Total admissions	65	74	139	2,348	2,054	4,402	

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				8	2	10	
Brant				20	11	31	
Bruce	4	2	6	87	40	127	
Carleton					2	2	
Dufferin							
Elgin				45	12	57	
Essex	1		1	59	39	98	
Frontenac					1	1	
Grey				9	8	17	
Haldimand				10	3	13	
Halton				7	3	10	
Hastings				2	5	7	
Huron	2	2	4	90	52	142	
Kent	2	1	3	55	24	79	
Lambton	5	1	6	133	43	176	
Lanark					1	1	
Leeds and Grenville.....							
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1	
Lincoln				8	1	9	
Middlesex	8	5	13	143	106	249	
Muskoka District							
Norfolk				21	12	33	
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6	
Ontario				1	5	6	
Oxford.....	3		3	107	33	140	
Peel				3	5	8	
Perth	4	1	5	72	38	110	
Peterborough				1	5	6	
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2	
Prince Edward					1	1	
Renfrew							
Simcoe				5	8	13	
Stormont, Dundas Glengarry ..				1		1	
Victoria				9	9	18	
Waterloo				17	8	25	
Welland				3	5	8	
Wellington				13	11	24	
Wentworth				6	9	15	
York				28	25	53	
Not classed				1		1	
Total admissions	29	12	41	970	530	1,500	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	E. L.	F.	May	31st, 1898.	October	3rd, 1898.	Recovered.
2	A. J. M.	M.	"	23rd, 1898.	"	4th, "	"
3	T. F.	M.	September	12th, 1898.	"	13th, "	"
4	D. S.	M.	October	24th, 1898.	November	10th, "	Unimproved
5	C. McQ.	M.	September	30th, 1897.	"	10th, "	Recovered.
6	W. R. W.	M.	May	27th, 1898.	December	8th, "	"
7	T. B.	M.	November	5th, 1897.	"	12th, "	"
8	F. B.	F.	March	10th, 1893.	"	15th, "	"
9	G. L.	F.	September	21st, 1897.	"	27th, "	"
10	A. J.	F.	July	13th, 1891.	January	6th, 1899.	"
11	R. T.	M.	May	23rd, 1896.	"	10th, "	"
12	T. B.	M.	January	15th, 1894.	"	10th, "	"
13	E. D.	F.	June	20th, 1898.	"	21st, "	"
14	K. R.	F.	"	4th, 1898.	"	25th, "	"
15	J. W.	M.	August	13th, 1895.	"	25th, "	"
16	B. M.	F.	June	20th, 1898.	"	31st, "	"
17	C. S.	F.	May	28th, 1898.	"	31st, "	"
18	T. R.	M.	December	16th, 1896.	February	13th, "	"
19	W. S.	M.	May	30th, 1898.	"	13th, "	"
20	W. L.	M.	July	2nd, 1898.	"	13th, "	"
21	M. W.	F.	January	26th, 1899.	March	1st, "	Improved.
22	A. G. B.	M.	February	13th, 1899.	"	13th, "	Unimproved.
23	M. C.	F.	August	21st, 1898.	April	1st, "	Recovered.
24	E. L.	F.	January	14th, 1899.	"	1st, "	"
25	E. P.	F.	December	6th, 1790.	"	3rd, "	Improved.
26	J. C.	M.	December	21st, 1898.	"	6th, "	"
27	M. P.	F.	April	16th, 1898.	"	8th, "	Recovered.
28	C. G.	F.	August	2nd, 1898.	"	10th, "	"
29	C. McM.	F.	April	11th, 1899.	"	21st, "	Unimproved
30	S. J. H.	F.	December	10th, 1895.	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
31	A. E. C.	M.	April	25th, 1895.	May	4th, "	"
32	S. J. C.	F.	August	6th, 1896.	"	11th, "	Improved.
33	G. B.	M.	"	6th, 1896.	"	13th, "	"
34	G. E. W.	M.	June	24th, 1898.	June	2nd, "	Recovered.
35	C. J.	F.	May	18th, 1898.	"	15th, "	"
36	H. M. C.	F.	November	7th, 1898.	"	15th, "	Improved.
37	H. N.	M.	"	12th, 1896.	"	17th, "	Recovered.
38	P. M.	M.	December	23rd, 1898.	"	19th, "	"
39	C. S.	F.	August	24th, 1898.	"	21st, "	"
40	J. G. T.	M.	June	16th, 1898.	"	27th, "	"
41	R. R.	M.	April	4th, 1899.	July	6th, "	"
42	J. S.	M.	June	13th, 1898.	"	7th, "	"
43	W. McK.	M.	April	14th, 1898.	"	7th, "	"
44	W. J. D.	M.	August	20th, 1894.	"	10th, "	"
45	F. J. C.	M.	February	4th, 1898.	"	14th, "	"
46	Wm. O'H.	M.	March	14th, 1898.	"	24th, "	Unimproved.
47	A. J. M.	M.	February	11th, 1899.	"	29th, "	Recovered.
48	A. F.	F.	"	1st, 1897.	August	23rd, "	"
49	I. J.	F.	November	24th, 1896.	September	2nd, "	"
50	H. A. C.	M.	July	19th, 1899.	"	11th, "	Unimproved.
51	J. D. S.	M.	March	9th, 1899.	"	14th, "	"
52	G. N.	M.	April	24th, 1899.	"	14th, "	"
53	S. W.	F.	August	24th, 1898.	"	15th, "	Recovered.
54	F. F.	F.	January	19th, 1897.	"	15th, "	"
55	J. R.	M.	October	20th, 1897.	"	21st, "	"
56	S. B.	F.	February	9th, 1899.	"	25th, "	"
57	F. A.	F.	"	11th, 1899.	"	25th, "	"
58	L. M.	F.	"	13th, 1899.	"	25th, "	"
59	L. R.	F.	March	27th, 1899.	"	25th, "	"
60	E. A.	F.	"	30th, 1899.	"	25th, "	"
61	M. P. D.	F.	April	17th, 1899.	"	25th, "	"
62	M. E. Y.	F.	May	30th, 1899.	"	25th, "	"
63	E. Q.	F.	April	2nd, 1899.	"	26th, "	"
64	E. M. F.	F.	October	18th, 1898.	"	27th, "	"
65	B. McA.	F.	April	21st, 1899.	"	27th, "	"
66	M. E. A.	F.	May	13th, 1899.	"	27th, "	"
67	E. G.	F.	February	15th, 1899.	"	30th, "	"
68	G. D.	M.	March	21st, 1898.	"	30th, "	"
69	M. T.	F.	April	22nd, 1899.	"	30th, "	"
70	L. H.	F.	June	22nd, 1899.	"	30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	H. G. W.	M.	76	October 7, 1898	11			Senile decay.
2	W. H. W.	M.	25	" 11, "	1	10	7	Marasmus.
3	J. L.	M.	66	" 11, "		9	19	Paresis.
4	W. W.	M.	63	" 19, "	23	8	12	Paralysis.
5	E. McM.	F.	74	" 30, "	12	11	30	Pneumonia.
6	M. L.	M.	54	November 10, "	5	1	8	Ex. of Chorea.
7	R. D.	M.	66	" 13, "	1	1	23	Ex. of Melancholia.
8	A. A.	M.	62	" 18, "	19	11	28	Apoplexy.
9	J. M.	M.	67	" 18, "	10	1	22	Ex. of Mania.
10	B. G.	F.	39	" 23, "	16	4	12	Pericarditis.
11	E. W.	F.	71	" 25, "	28		2	Senile decay.
12	G. H.	M.	72	" 26, "	6	8	12	" "
13	W. T.	M.	60	December 6, "		5	25	Ex. of Melancholia.
14	J. W.	F.	79	" 11, "	5	7	23	Senile decay.
15	A. W.	F.	33	" 17, "	10	9	23	Pneumonia.
16	W. S.	M.	37	" 18, "	13	8	1	Enteritis.
17	W. B.	M.	31	" 21, "	11	1	20	Ex. of Epilepsy.
18	J. P. McR.	M.	82	January 5, 1899	23			Senile decay.
19	T. M.	M.	48	" 12, "	12	11	2	Hemiplegia.
20	T. O.	M.	52	" 12, "	1	10	26	Ex. of Melancholia.
21	S. McD.	M.	69	" 12, "			1	" "
22	E. B.	F.	25	" 15, "	3	4	22	Epilepsy.
23	A. M.	F.	24	" 15, "			26	Diarrhoea.
24	F.	F.	30	" 17, "			24	Ex. of Mania.
25	A. F.	M.	70	" 29, "		3	7	Senile decay.
26	S. M.	F.	79	" 29, "	4		10	Pneumonia.
27	F. W.	F.	67	February 5, "	1	7	25	Senile decay.
28	F. H.	M.	28	" 7, "	6	11	31	Ex. of Epilepsy.
29	E. O.	F.	76	" 7, "	19	4	12	Pneumonia.
30	G. B. S.	M.	45	" 8, "	1	2	15	Paresis.
31	S. F.	F.	83	" 24, "	28	3	1	Diarrhoea.
32	M. C.	F.	71	" 26, "	1		5	Erysipelas.
33	R. D.	M.	40	March 17, "	4	6	7	Ex. of Epilepsy.
34	H. S.	F.	70	" 23, "			13	Apoplexy.
35	J. D.	M.	54	April 2, "	22		1	Phthisis.
36	C. S.	F.	51	" 6, "	19	41	16	" "
37	R. M.	M.	44	" 6, "	1	8	8	Tubercular peritonitis.
38	E. B.	M.	30	" 11, "	8	1	29	Volvulus of intestine.
39	W. J. T.	M.	52	May 9, "		3	25	Pneumonia.
40	S. P.	F.	66	" 16, "	20	9	20	" "
41	E. McP.	F.	57	" 27, "	5	1	4	Apoplexy.
42	D. G.	M.	60	June 7, "		1	14	Paresis.
43	C. F.	F.	38	" 15, "	5	6	13	Epilepsy.
44	W. M.	M.	70	" 16, "		1	26	Senile decay.
45	W. McR.	M.	36	" 16, "	26	10	18	Ex. of Melancholia.
46	M. McB.	F.	61	" 17, "	6	1	11	Diarrhoea.
47	M. B.	F.	80	" 19, "	6	3	9	Apoplexy.
48	J. B.	M.	30	" 20, "	6	4	9	Marasmus.
49	O. G.	F.	88	" 30, "	5	2	16	Apoplexy.
50	N. P.	F.	22	July, 8, "	5	8	22	Pneumonia.
51	W. J. McR.	M.	24	" 12, "	4	3	7	Phthisis.
52	J. E.	M.	49	" 20, "	17	6	13	Heart disease.
53	W. A.	M.	40	" 20, "	3	8	20	Phthisis.
54	C. J.	M.	85	August, 1, "	7	8	30	Senile decay.
55	H. L. Y.	F.	36	" 17, "	1	5	23	Cerebral paralysis.
56	M. V.	F.	44	" 23, "	2	6	7	Ex. of Mania.
57	R. S.	F.	37	" 23, "	3	1	12	Phthisis.
58	L. S.	F.	55	" 25, "	9	7	15	Epilepsy.
59	W. M.	M.	69	" 28, "	10	7	21	Senile decay.
60	T. W.	M.	64	September 14, "	3	7	9	Hemiplegia.
61	G. H.	M.	51	" 18, "	28	5	15	Bright's disease.
62	W. L. R.	M.	67	" 20, "		2	2	Senile decay.
63	P. R.	M.	69	" 21, "	13	8	16	" "
64	A. L.	F.	37	" 30, "	19	11	30	Marasmus.
65	M. Mcf.	F.	33	" 30, "		1	8	Ex. of Melancholia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents		1	1	11		11	12
Architects.....				1		1	1
Artists					1	1	1
Book-keepers				8		8	8
Bakers	2	1	3	9		9	12
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths	1		1	30		30	31
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders.....				1		1	1
Barbers				5		5	5
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Baggagemen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers.....	1		1	7		7	8
Cabinet-makers.....	2		2	12		12	14
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	15		15	16
Carpenters	1		1	59		59	60
Clerks.....	2		2	42	1	43	45
Clergymen				3		3	3
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks	1		1		2	2	3
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				2		2	2
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Civil servants				3		3	3
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		5	5	4	280	284	289
Dressmakers		1	1		21	21	22
Druggists				5		5	5
Engineers	1		1	14		14	15
Farmers	23	11	34	864	58	922	956
Fishermen.....				5		5	5
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				14		14	14
Grocers				1		1	1
Gentlemen.....				3		3	3
Grooms				1		1	1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				4		4	4
Harness-makers				6		6	6
Housekeepers		40	40		1,132	1,132	1,172
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				3		3	3
Jewellers.....				4		4	4
Laborers	24		24	574		574	598
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				4		4	4
Milliners					13	13	13
Masons				9		9	9

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Machinists	1		1	15		15	16
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				12		12	12
Moulders				14		14	14
Merchants				41		41	41
Mechanics				6		6	6
Music-teachers				1	5	6	6
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	2	10	12	32	81	113	125
Nurses					2	2	2
Not stated	1	4	5	13	41	54	59
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Other occupations	1	1	2	6		6	8
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters				26		26	26
Printers				17		17	17
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Physicians				6		6	6
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway foremen				2		2	2
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters					8	8	8
Sailors				14		14	14
Students				28	1	29	29
Spinners				1	2	3	3
Sisters of charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				6		6	6
Shoemakers				34		34	34
Seamstresses					22	22	22
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Soldiers				3		3	3
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers				22	16	38	38
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors	1		1	23	13	36	37
Tanners				6		6	6
Teamsters				3		3	3
Toll-gate keeper				1	1	2	2
Telegraph operators				3	1	4	4
Watchmakers				8		8	8
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers				4	1	5	5
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				11		11	11
Unknown or other employments				111	251	362	362
Total	65	74	139	2,283	1,980	4,263	4,402

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1899.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		1	1	2	4	6		7	7
Religious excitement					1	1		1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	1	2	1		1	4		4
Love affairs, including seduction				1		1			
Mental anxiety, "worry"		3	3	2	2	4		2	2
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1		2	2
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink				2		2	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1	3	1	4	4		4
Over-work		1	1	3	2	5			
Accident or injury				2	1	3	3		3
Puerperal					2	2		2	2
Lactation		1	1		1	1			
Puberty and change of life					3	3		4	4
Uterine disorders		1	1		3	3		3	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2		2				2	2	4
Other forms of brain disease					1	1	1	1	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age		1	1	1	1	2			
Fevers				5	3	8	3	2	5
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	15	16	31						
With other combined cause not ascertained	12	11	23						
Unknown	17	12	29	25	23	48			
Total	48	49	97	48	49	97	17	25	42

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Results.
4207	M	A. E. C.	October 14, 1898	3 months	Discharged recovered.
4222	F	C. S.	" 20, "	3 "	" "
3997	F	M. D.	" 20, "	6 "	Returned.
4225	F	K. R.	" 20, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4239	M	W. L.	" 26, "	3 "	" "
4271	M	D. S.	" 31, "	1 "	" unimproved.
4236	F	E. D.	November 8, "	2 "	" recovered.
4217	F	C. J.	" 18, "	3 "	" "
3968	F	S. J. C.	" 18, "	6 "	" improved.
2866	M	G. I.	" 28, "	6 "	Returned.
4246	F	C. S.	" 28, "	3 "	" "
4230	M	J. S.	December 8, "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
3999	M	H. N.	" 17, "	3 "	" "
4163	F	W. S.	" 17, "	6 "	Returned.
3120	F	E. P.	" 21, "	3 "	Discharged improved.
3885	F	S. H.	" 26, "	3 "	" recovered.
4257	M	P. M.	January 3, 1899	3 "	" "
4204	M	W. McK	" 6, "	3 "	" "
4249	F	C. G.	" 20, "	3 "	" "
4258	F	S. W.	" 21, "	3 "	" "
4237	M	G. E. W.	" 24, "	6 "	" "
3067	M	G. B.	February 13, "	3 "	" improved.
4274	F	H. C.	" 18, "	3 "	" "
4266	F	W. C.	March 1, "	3 "	" recovered.
4265	M	J. A. W.	" 11, "	6 "	Still on probation.
4234	M	J. G. T.	" 13, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4288	F	J. K.	" 25, "	3 "	Returned.
4175	F	F. C.	" 27, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4322	F	E. G.	" 30, "	3 "	" "
4622	M	D. D.	" 30, "	3 "	Still on probation.
4317	M	A. J. M.	April 10, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4316	F	A. B.	" 12, "	3 "	" "
4269	F	E. M. F.	" 27, "	6 "	" "
4333	F	E. A.	May 6, "	3 "	" "
3882	M	C. C.	" 9, "	3 "	Still on probation.
2374	M	H. S.	" 10, "	3 "	Returned.
4294	F	C. S.	" 17, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4184	F	H. Y.	" 23, "	6 "	Died while on probation
4190	M	G. A. J.	" 25, "	6 "	Still on probation.
3035	M	E. McK.	" 26, "	6 "	" "
4324	F	J. McD.	" 31, "	3 "	" "
4136	M	J. R.	June 10, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4139	M	L. C.	" 15, "	6 "	Still on probation.
3682	M	W. S. R.	" 19, "	6 "	Returned.
4037	F	L. B.	" 21, "	6 "	Still on probation.
4337	M	R. R.	" 24, "	2 weeks	Discharged recovered.
3963	F	M. H.	" 27, "	3 months	Returned.
4348	F	M. T.	July 8, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3958	M	W. C.	" 10, "	6 "	Still on probation.
4284	M	J. P.	" 10, "	3 "	Returned.
4020	F	A. F.	" 15, "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
4330	F	L. R.	" 17, "	2 "	" "
4318	F	F. A.	" 24, "	2 "	" "
4354	F	M. E. A.	" 27, "	2 "	" "
4341	F	M. A. D.	" 29, "	1 "	" "
3552	F	M. S. C.	August 2, "	3 "	Still on probation.
4367	F	L. H.	" 2, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4319	F	L. M.	" 10, "	6 weeks	" "
4361	F	M. C. Y.	" 14, "	6 "	" "
4089	M	G. C.	September 12, "	3 months	Still on probation.
3926	M	J. McD.	" 14, "	3 "	" "
3903	M	E. R.	" 15, "	3 "	" "
4362	F	R. H.	" 15, "	3 "	" "
3548	F	C. H.	" 15, "	1 "	" "
3953	M	D. F.	" 16, "	3 "	" "
3541	M	W. L.	" 23, "	1 "	" "

Summary of probational discharges.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				30	36	66
Discharged, recovered	12	22	34			
" improved	1	3	4			
" unimproved	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave		1	1			
Returned to Asylum	4	5	9	18	31	49
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1899				12	5	17

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of thoses admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	3		3	1		1			
" 15 " 20	11	7	18	4	4	8	1	2	3
" 20 " 25	7	6	13	3	3	6	2	1	3
" 25 " 30	6	13	19	4	6	10	3	3	6
" 30 " 35	8	9	17	6	5	11	2	5	7
" 35 " 40	5	7	12	2	6	8	3	1	4
" 40 " 45	5	7	12		1	1	3		3
" 45 " 50	6	7	13	2	5	7	5	1	6
" 50 " 55	3	4	7		1	1		2	2
" 55 " 60	3	4	7		1	1	5	1	6
" 60 " 65	3	4	7		1	1	7	2	9
" 65 " 70	3	4	7		1	1	2	4	6
" 70 " 75	1	1	2				1	3	4
" 75 " 80			1				1	2	3
" 80 " 85							1	1	2
" 85 " 90							1		1
" 90 " 95									
Totals	65	74	139	24	33	57	27	28	65

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to Admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	21	15			2
From 1 to 2 months	16	7	1	1	2
" 2 " 3 "	8	9	1		
" 3 " 4 "	10	4	3	1	
" 4 " 5 "	2	11	2		1
" 5 " 6 "	4	8	8		
" 6 " 7 "	11	4	3		1
" 7 " 8 "	4	7	9	1	
" 8 " 9 "	1	9	3		
" 9 " 10 "	2	8	1		
" 10 " 11 "	1	11			
" 11 " 12 "		6	3		
" 12 " 18 "	9	34	10		1
" 18 months to 2 years	1	28	1		
" 2 to 3 years	6	69	6	1	
" 3 " 4 "	10	57	2		
" 4 " 5 "	5	51	2		
" 5 " 6 "	3	43	1		
" 6 " 7 "		67	1		
" 7 " 8 "	2	44	1		
" 8 " 9 "		37		2	
" 9 " 10 "	1	47			
" 10 " 15 "	2	126			
" 15 " 20 "	5	130			
" 20 years and upwards	4	164			
Not stated	11				
Totals	139	996	57	6	7

Note.—This total must agree with the total admissions of the year.

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	12	3,509	.....	3,509
Tailor's shop.....	3	727	.....	727
Shoe shop.....	3	697	.....	697
Engineer's shop.....	7	2,009	.....	2,009
Mason work.....	2	614	.....	614
Wood yard and coal shed.....	4	1,132	.....	1,132
Bakery.....	5	1,523	.....	1,523
Laundry.....	26	2,038	5,715	7,753
Dairy.....	2	540	.....	540
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	5	1,333	.....	1,333
Painting.....	5	1,397	.....	1,397
Farm.....	36	10,788	.....	10,788
Garden.....	54	16,148	.....	16,148
Stable.....	20	6,066	.....	6,066
Kitchen.....	34	2,680	7,462	10,142
Dining rooms.....	54	6,907	9,384	16,291
Sewing rooms.....	62	.....	18,614	18,614
Knitting.....	38	.....	11,312	11,312
Mending.....	4	.....	1,112	1,112
Halls.....	604	58,480	63,892	122,372
Storeroom.....	3	699	.....	699
General.....	128	21,348	17,103	38,451
Total.....	914	138,641	134,594	273,235

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1899, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	.....	1
Brant.....	.....	4	4
Bruce.....	49	36	85
Carleton.....	.....	1	1
Elgin.....	36	42	78
Essex.....	31	45	76
Grey.....	1	3	4
Haldimand.....	.....	1	1
Halton.....	.....	1	1
Huron.....	51	55	106
Kent.....	41	37	78
Lambton.....	65	51	116
Leeds.....	.....	1	1
Middlesex.....	108	150	258
Norfolk.....	.....	1	1
Ontario.....	.....	1	1
Oxford.....	44	36	80
Peel.....	.....	1	1
Perth.....	39	43	82
Simcoe.....	.....	2	2
Victoria.....	.....	1	1
Waterloo.....	1	5	6
Wellington.....	2	1	3
Wentworth.....	.....	3	3
York.....	1	4	5
Not classed, unknown, etc. ....	.....	1	1
Total.....	470	526	996

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Church of England.	Married or Widowed.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
							Years.	Months.			
[A.B.]	51	F.	Elgin.....	1	1	M.	6	0	1	Housewife....	Toronto.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th 1899.

Name of article.	Number.	Name of article.	Number.
Dresses	17,032	Mattresses	82
Skirts	11,185	Ticks	5,639
Aprons	27,733	Bolster slips	110
Chemises	44,333	Pillows	42
Flannel Chemises.....	3,671	Pillow slips	58,199
Drawers	20,543	Pillow shams	1,456
Nightdresses	16,122	Pillow ticks	2,246
Waists.....	2,115	Sofa plliow covers	457
Jackets.....	3	Table cloths	18,509
Caps	521	Table covers	136
Handkerchiefs.....	9,241	Table napkins	4,674
Shawls.....	2	Tray cloths.....	183
Collars	7,957	Bureau covers etc.	1,135
Cuffs (pairs of)	6,748	Pudding cloths	1,673
Stockings (pairs of)	16,290	Crumb cloths.....	1
Socks (pairs of).....	22,479	Laundry wraps and bags	2,859
Shirts.....	29,658	Carriage dusters	15
Flannel shirts	3,357	Curtains.....	205
Guernseys.....	4,734	Stand covers	36
Coats	1,559	Screens	8
Pants	2,470	Towels	76,078
Vests.....	607	Neckties	2,070
Sheets	87,447	Sideboard covers	24
Quilts.....	10,487	Hatj.....	1
Canvas quilts.....	72		
Blankets.....	11,314	Total.....	533,518

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1899.

Name of article.	Made.	Repaired.	Name of article.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1,516	4,617	Mattresses.....	256	.....
Uniform Dresses.....	52	6	Ticks.....	399	3,236
Aprons	2,524	709	Sofa pillow covers.	137	.....
Uniform Aprons.....	271	63	Bags	41	.....
Skirts	505	2,264	Pudding cloths.....	114	.....
Chemises	1,185	2,203	Towels	3,458	.....
Flannel chemises	288	303	Screens	1	.....
Drawers.....	542	1,164	Handkerchiefs	14	.....
Night dresses.....	389	647	Table cloths	331	.....
Caps (women's).....	48	.....	Table covers	29	.....
Guernseys .....	.....	126	Table napkins	60	.....
Neckties	628	.....	Tray cloths	4	.....
Shirts	439	1,534	Curtains.....	30	.....
Flannel shirts.....	126	333	Laundry wraps	132	.....
Coats .....	.....	686	Sofa pillows	20	.....
Pants.....	.....	1,122	Waists	12	.....
Vests .....	.....	531	Piano cover	1	.....
Socks .....	.....	2,548	Canvas quilt	1	.....
Stockings.....	.....	1,852	Sideboard cover	1	.....
Sheets	1,693	379	Flannel jackets	3	.....
Quilts (hemmed).....	7	222	Bolster slips	6	.....
Blankets .....	.....	485	Library books covered	129	.....
Bureau Covers.....	30	.....	Cushion	1	.....
Pillow slips.....	1,706	31			
Pillow shams	139	.....	Total.....	17,379	25,561
Pillows	111	.....		

Chairs cane seated, 103.

Rags prepared for rag carpet. 463 yards rag carpet made.

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending Sept 30th, 1899.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Coats Uniform.....	79	50	Moleskin dresses	3	1
Pants	107	37	Blinds.....	176	.....
Vests	1	.....	Flags.....	.....	2
Coats	256	6	Stretcher	1	.....
Pants	514	5	Piano cover.....	1	.....
Vests	229	5	Awnings	2	.....
Overall pants	21	.....	Gardener's aprons.....	3	.....
Overall jackets	20	.....	Bags for farmer.....	.....	16
Overcoats	6	.....	Bunting joined, pieces.....	16	.....
Drawer's men's.....	185	.....		
Caps	187	.....	Total.....	1807	122

Cloth Slippers 55 pairs.

TABLE No. 18.

Amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Le ng boots.....	14 prs.	||	Shoes, men's.....	4 prs.
Boots, men's.....	1 "	||	Leather slippers, men's.....	66 "
			Total	85 prs.

6 pairs straps and buckles put on slippers.
 11 pairs leather slippers enlarged.
 Leather corners stitched on stretcher.
 Belt for night watchman.
 Pouch for night watchman's clock.
 Razor strap, 1.
 Music case, 1.
 Mail bag, 1 made and 1 repaired.
 Soles cut for 75 pair cloth slippers.

Repairs.

Soles	1,553	||	Patches.....	865
Heels.....	1,903	||	Seams.....	1,386

TABLE No. 19.

Articles made in Tinsmith's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Tin cups.....	188	||	Steamer	1
Dust kettles	9	||	Tea kettles	4
Potato strainers	4	||	Fish lifters	12
Tin trays	20	||	Bake pans	18
Milk pails	20	||	Gas relect	1
Match safes.....	3	||	Bread pans	24
Chimney stopper.....	1	||	Tin pitchers	6
Reading lamp.....	1	||	Slop pails.....	6
Oil can	1	||	Shuttle tubes.....	24
Steam boiler covers.....	3	||	Tin wash-bowls	1
Ventilator for bake shop.....	1	||	Fish boiler	1
Galvanized iron pipes.....	3	||	Tea steepers	1
Colanders.....	3	||	Saucepan	1
Tin pans.....	2	||	Tea boiler	1
Shakers.....	3	||	Tin tray covered	1
Pot covers	14	||	Cupboard drawers, lined galvanized iron	2

TABLE No. 20.

Articles made and repaired in Sewing-room during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1899.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	16	...	Sofa pillows	47	....
Uniform dresses	52	1	Sofa pillow covers	2	....
Waists	4	....	Table napkins	12	....
Collars	60	....	Blinds	4	....
Drawers .....	...	142	Cushions	7	....
Shirts .....	...	886	Bag	1	....
Flannel shirts .....	...	119	Curtains	13	....
Shrouds	56	....	Screens	3	....
Sheets	10	7	Box covers	7	....
Pillowslips	7	....	Machine cover	1	....
Pillows, feather	12	....	Socks .....	...	12
Pillow ticks	108	....		
Towels	35	....	Total	584	1,167
Ticks	127	....		

TABLE No. 21.

Amount of knitting done in wards during the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Stocking	396	prs.	Socks refooted	361	prs.
“ refooted	143	“	Mitts	1	“
Socks	684	“	Total	1,585	prs.
Machine knitting					
Stockings	665	prs.	Refooted	4	prs.
Socks	694	“	Total	1,274	prs.

TABLE No. 22.—*Concluded.*
LONDON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

—		Disbursements.	Dr.	Receipts.	\$	c.
1899.			\$			
June	5.	To cash paid W. J. McLeod	11 00			
"	8.	" " " use of team on farm.	50 00			
"	12.	" " " " trees	30 00			
"	17.	" " " " J. Brill on account of milch cow	34 50			
"	17.	" " " " John Ireland for 1 milch cow	32 50			
"	20.	" " " " Walter Mixon " 1	61 90			
"	28.	" " " " Allen Bogue " eggs for hennery	75 00			
"	27.	" " " " James Inglis " 18 hogs	78 64			
"	27.	" " " " W. J. Craig " lumber for hen house.	59 28			
"	27.	" " " " A. McInnis " sewage field	27 20			
"	27.	" " " " G. H. Belton " lumber for hen house.	25 00			
"	27.	" " " " Trebilcock & Collins " manure	24 69			
"	27.	" " " " A. Westman " netting for hen house.	8 95			
"	27.	" " " " A. M. Hamilton & Son for wheat.	3 00			
July	4.	" " " " Jas. Cowan & Co. for padlocks.	35 00			
"	5.	" " " " John Griffith " 1 milch cow	36 00			
"	6.	" " " " W. E. Hiscott " clarinet	35 00			
"	12.	" " " " G. Morris " 1 milch cow	33 50			
"	13.	" " " " D. McIntyre " 1	41 00			
"	16.	" " " " Jas. Milne " 1	42 00			
"	20.	" " " " Geo. Belton " 1	90 00			
"	29.	" " " " Alfred Bailey " 2	65 00			
"	29.	" " " " Geo. Heaman repairs to superintend'ts buggy.	42 00			
"	29.	" " " " F. B. Jones " for 1 milch cow.	35 00			
August	4.	" " " " Chas. Jarvis " 1	7 00			
"	9.	" " " " Jones, Burton & Co. " beaters for bone mill.	16 60			
"	9.	" " " " A. Hamilton & Son " seeds	90			
"	12.	" " " " Geo. Leith " corn	35 00			
"	12.	" " " " R. Evans " 1 milch cow	105 00			
"	17.	" " " " Caleb Millson " 3 milch cows	36 00			
"	18.	" " " " R. E. Hewlett " 1	8 25			
"	24.	" " " " Jacob Brill " 2 pigs	33 00			
"	30.	" " " " C. F. Gilliam " 1 milch cow	75 00			
Sept'r	20.	" " " " Libbie Fitzsimons " 1 piano	4 00			
"	20.	" " " " Frost & Wood for repairs to ensilage machine.	3 60			
"	21.	" " " " Chas. Johns " grinding	4 85			
"	29.	" " " " Sprameter Co. " "	128 50			
"	26.	" " " " S. Burchill for one bay mare.	10 00			
"	30.	" " " " John Winch for balance on horse exchanged	362 54			
		To balance	\$5,348 14			
				October 1..By balance	\$5,348 14	
					\$362 54	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1899.

To R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities of Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I have the honor to submit the forty-fourth annual report of this Hospital (the twenty-second since it became a Provincial institution), for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

There were in residence, October 1st, 1898.....	Male.	Female.	Total.
	290	268	558
Admitted during the year—	Male.	Female.	Total.
By Lieut.-Governor's warrant.....	24	9	33
By medical certificate	31	30	61
	55	39	94
Total number under treatment during the year	345	307	652
Discharged during the year—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered	13	13	26
Improved	3	6	9
Unimproved	1	2	3
Total	17	21	38
Died	22	10	32
Eloped	2	.....	2
	41	31	72
Remaining in residence, September 30th, 1899	304	276	580

ADMISSIONS.

As has been the case for many years, the chronics admitted far outnumbered those suffering from acute insanity, fifty-three having been insane for more than a year, seven of them in fact for more than twenty years. Of the so-called recent cases many were of the subacute type, consequently far less likely to recover than those who had acute insanity. Of late years the admissions to Rockwood have largely been suffering from chronic and subacute forms of insanity, while acute disease seems to be lessening.

It is a matter of regret that the number of patients admitted from the gaols has increased in a marked manner, in spite of annual protest against the use of the warrant system. It is seldom indeed that a case is so urgent that a resort to confinement in gaol is necessary, and no superintendent will refuse admission to an acute patient, no matter how overcrowded the wards are. It is a regrettable fact that while the Government of Ontario has been anxious and willing to give care and protection to the insane of the Province, the general public has ordinarily shown a limp interest in the affairs of this afflicted class, unless it be the criminal insane, to whom it evidences a vindictiveness quite surprising, when compared with the attitude of the general public of other countries. That thirty-three patients, nine of them women, should have had to pass through the gaols before reaching this institution, is a reproach to the people of the district from which we receive our admissions. It not only means that these unfortunates had to submit to the degradation of incarceration in the common gaol, but also means that the expenses of medical examination and transportation to the hospital were assumed by the municipal and provincial authorities. Several patients were even admitted from Kingston gaol, one at least, even after the friends were offered medical certificates and urged to bring their relative directly to the institution. We know as a matter of fact that the medical profession is not so degraded that it will refuse to perform an act of charity when called on to do so. It certainly cannot be, that medical men are anxious to make

an occasional fee out of the Government, even at the cost of incarcerating a poor mental weakling in the common gaol for weeks or perhaps months. We must look then for other reasons to account for "man's inhumanity to man."

The longer one studies the remarkable statistical tables issued in connection with asylum reports, the more he becomes convinced that figures will occasionally lie, in spite of the honest effort of those who are asked to compile them. Nowhere does the truth of this statement become more manifest than in the table showing what are supposed to be the causes of insanity. These statistics are of no real value to anyone, unless to the enthusiastic faddist who has a particular theory to elucidate, and who can, if he looks far enough in the right quarters, discover anything he wishes. They are to a large extent compiled from the statements of the relatives of patients, and who can blame them if the family skeletons are not paraded for the benefit of the public gaze.

Under the "hereditary" headings, not one half of those who have inherited the fatal tendency to mental instability are to be found; on the other hand, domestic afflictions, religious excitement, and other similar causes are called on to do more than double duty, while physical causes are largely overlooked.

Take the heading, religious excitement. It is doubtful if many, or indeed any cases of insanity can be directly traced to religious excitement, although this cause may have had an indirect influence in its development. Last year five patients were admitted whose insanity was said to have been caused by religion. In this district there has been for some time past a so-called religious movement, characterized by much excitement and manifestations of emotion. Of course such excitement is the lever which disturbs the balance of the unstable brain, and when the physical health is, in addition, impaired, the result is not to be wondered at. As a matter of fact, when the condition of the patients whose insanity was said to have been caused by religion is analyzed, we find just what might have been expected—first, hereditary taint, second, poor physical health. Such people are, of course, the last who should venture near the emotional meetings, unfortunately they are the ones most likely to be attracted. Religion, using the word in its highest sense, probably never caused insanity in any one, although I have not the slightest doubt it has frequently prevented it.

DISCHARGES.

Little is to be said regarding the discharges, beyond the fact that considering the unfavorable character of the admissions, the proportion of recoveries may be considered as eminently satisfactory, large, in fact, if based on the number of acute cases received. The greatest possible care has been taken to include nothing but the names of those who can truly be called recovered, and in nearly every instance the patient has been discharged on probation, not only with the idea of avoiding unnecessary expense to the friends in case of relapse, but also with the purpose of having the recovery confirmed at the end of a reasonable period.

Many patients suffering from recurrent types of mental disease, look on the probational system of discharge as a great boon, and are most particular when leaving for home during the quiescent period, to have the bonds carefully executed and renewed when possible. In all asylum experience nothing is more pathetic than the periodical return of these probationers when they feel that a paroxysm of excitement is about to recur.

DEATHS.

As is usual, phthisis and general paresis were the cause of many deaths. One death was the result of an unfortunate accident, full details of which were furnished you at the time of its occurrence. A patient, named Joseph Bailey, forced open the doors of a dumb-waiter, and in attempting to escape, fell a distance of forty feet, fracturing his skull and arm. He died a few hours afterwards. A full enquiry was held by the Coroner, and a suggestion made to the effect that in view of the fact that this dumb-waiter opens into a main corridor, some mechanical device should be adopted, which would prevent a

recurrence of a similar accident, in case of the doors of the waiter being forced open. After a good deal of trouble, a satisfactory plan of overcoming the trouble has been adopted.

Another death resulted from an injury to the œsophagus. William Williams, a chronic patient, of more than average intelligence, attempted to swallow a piece of gristle, and in doing so injured his œsophagus. Severe inflammation followed, and after a brief illness the patient died.

Two deaths from impacted gall stones are recorded. The first case was operated on promptly, without avail ; the second proved fatal in a few hours after its development.

SMALL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINALS.

In a former report I urged upon the Government the advisability of putting up a small building, under the management of one of the Provincial Asylums, for the insane of the criminal class. Each Province should care for its insane criminals, who are now housed in most unsuitable quarters in the Kingston Penitentiary. Surely special provision should be made for these unfortunates. The necessity for such a building is brought home to us with peculiar force, by our proximity to the Kingston Penitentiary Asylum. When the sentence of an insane convict belonging to the Province of Ontario expires, it is generally a matter of convenience that he should be transferred to Rockwood. Ordinarily, the insane convict is not much more trouble than any other insane person, but when we come to dealing with the homicidal criminal lunatic it is a very different thing. It is almost criminal to allow them to mix with the patients of such an institution as this, and the evil effects of such association are ever present. These human monsters are of course quite irresponsible, and should be kindly cared for, although carefully secluded from their fellow beings, who do not suffer from the criminal instinct. At this date two such criminals, from Kingston Penitentiary, a man and a woman, make the lives of every patient in two wards more or less unhappy. These degenerates not only use language of the most shocking character, and disseminate the most degrading ideas, but they make repeated attempts at homicide without the least provocation. In a comparatively open building such as our main hospital is, it becomes a serious question, not only to know how to care for these patients, but to secure even a moderate amount of isolation from the others. My predecessor met his death at the hands of a man of this type, my own experiences have been such, that the dangers of having these patients in an asylum for the non-criminal classes are not unknown. It is not idle speculation, and as a matter of right the harmless insane should not be exposed to the homicidal outbursts of irresponsible criminals. When the question of further accommodation for the insane comes up, as it must before long, this subject should receive very serious consideration, and an effort made to clear the wards of the different hospitals for the insane of those patients of the homicidal and criminal types. The number must be very small, hence the question of proper accommodation for them cannot prove serious.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Training School for Nurses has been in existence for eleven years, and the benefits of its work can now be fairly estimated. Enthusiastic as we were over its possibilities, none of us had any conception of the splendid results that would follow its establishment. We can fairly say that since the development of the hospital idea, we have truly had a hospital rather than an asylum, and the condition of the patients has been improved in every way. The nurses themselves have benefited, and the list of graduates appended shows that those who have left us have done exceedingly well, and those who remained are comfortably situated.

GRADUATES, ROCKWOOD TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Class 1890.

- Miss T. Gallagher, assistant matron, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.
" Minnie Spence, Matron of Missionary Hospital, Port Essington, B.C.
" Catharine Etherington, married.
" Sarah Hawkins, supervisor, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.
Mrs. Victoria Orr, matron, Verdun Hospital, Montreal.
Miss Mary Forsythe, married.
" Mary Crossley, married.

Class 1891.

- Miss Louisa Coe, married.
" Annie Spence, entered a Sanitarium, New York State.
" Bella Convery, married.
" Matilda Craig, private nursing.
" Mary O'Brien, married.
" Addie Stuart, post graduate course in New York.

Class 1892.

- Miss Mary Nicholson, living at home.
" Hannah Norris, nurse in Sanitarium.

Class 1893.

- Miss Emma Veale, lady superintendent, Infants' Home, Kingston.
" Stella Stuart, married.

Class 1894.

- Miss Violet E. Stuart, married.
" Roberta Graham, lady superintendent, Androscoggin Hospital, Berlin, New Hampshire.

Class 1895.

- Miss Nina Orser, supervisor, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.
" Helen Whalen, sister of charity, House of Providence, Kingston.
" Nellie McDougall, married.

Class 1896.

- Miss Lizzie Jaquith, married.
" Julia A. Smith, married.
" Georgina Nugent, supervisor, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.
" Mabel Ward, married.
Mrs. Jennie Morton, nurse, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.
Miss Jennie Porter, nurse, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.

Class 1897.

- Miss Agnes Goodearle, nurse, Grey Towers Sanitarium, Stamford.
" May Ethel Porter, supervisor, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.
" Mary Mitchell, private nursing.
" Nellie Jackson, supervisor, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.

Class 1898.

- Miss Maud Spriggs, nurse, Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.
" Esther Wilkinson, private nursing.

Class 1899.

- Miss Amy Moxley, at home.
" Fanny M. Geddes, at home.
" Margaret A'Hearn, married.

ELECTRICITY VS. GAS.

The question of substituting electricity for gas for lighting purposes in Rockwood has now to be considered, as the condition of the whole plant is such, that it will have to a great extent be replaced if we are to continue making gas. Not only that, marked improvements in the present system of manufacture will have to be effected, if we are to live at peace with our neighbors, who at present complain bitterly, and with reason, of the nuisance created by our gas works. In the first place the crude oil from which the gas is made has to be carried in tanks through the main streets of Kingston. This is of course a minor evil, but the source of many complaints by citizens, who naturally object to the unpleasant odors distributed by the passing carts. A really serious objection, and one that apparently is impossible of solution, is that arising from the pollution of Kingston harbour by the chemical products remaining after gas is obtained from the crude oil. These products are removed by the gas being passed through a large tank of water, from which a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch stream is constantly discharging through filters into the lake. No matter how carefully this filtration is done, the result is the same, the offensive substances cannot be eliminated, and their ability to contaminate the water is remarkable. Although our water supply is situated two hundred yards or more to the westward of the point where the purifier discharges, the drinking water is occasionally contaminated, even when a west wind is blowing. A great deal of the offensive material sinks to the bottom of the harbour and is apparently harmless until a big sea is raised by the west or south-west wind, when it is stirred up and becomes a source of annoyance not only to ourselves, but to those who are unfortunate enough to live on the lake shore to the east of us.

Not many years ago the Kingston Penitentiary authorities were practically forced to abandon their extensive gas plant, on account of the nuisances created by the use of gas oil, although the system of manufacture did not require purifiers supplied with running water.

As you are aware our gas-holders are worn out, and although it is true that temporary repairs were made on one of them a few months ago, they are likely to give out at any moment, being full of leaks, as a result of chemical action of some compound in the gas upon the iron. If it is decided to renew these gas-holders, it would not be wise to make them of the same size as those at present, as they are so small and inadequate to supply our wants, that they are a constant source of trouble and expense. To fill such small holders requires the making of gas nearly every day, heating and cooling of retorts with a frequency that is not only very hard on the apparatus, but expensive as well, on account of the waste in coal in getting up heat so often, when with large holders one heating would suffice where four are required at present. To build such holders would cost a large sum of money. Another serious objection to our present gas system is this:—We have never succeeded with the limited pressure at which the gas must be burned in getting a supply to Newcourt, and there it is found necessary to burn coal oil, a condition of affairs always causing worry and anxiety. Of course when Rockwood was constructed, it was not supposed that it would be surrounded by so many detached buildings, and the gas mains were arranged for a comparatively small number of burners, under large pressure. The system we use now requires very small pressure ($6\frac{1}{10}$), less than a third of that used with water or coal gas, hence large pipes, in order to secure a proper supply,

The simplest and cheapest remedy is to adopt a light that modern experience shows to be far the best suited to the hospitals for the insane, viz.; electric light. It is much safer, about the same in cost, and does away with all the objectionable features connected with our present gas system. Now that the time for expenditure has come, the whole question should be seriously considered, and the system best adapted to our needs adopted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1898.....				290	268	558
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	24	9	33			
By medical certificate	31	30	61	55	39	94
Total number under treatment during year.....				345	307	652
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	13	13	26			
As improved	3	6	9			
As unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year.....	17	21	38			
Died	22	10	32			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	0	0	0	41	31	72
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1899.....				304	276	580
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				1,814	1,520	3,334
“ discharged	701	619	1,320			
“ died	533	386	919			
“ eloped	45	1	46			
“ transferred.....	231	238	469	1,510	1,244	2,754
“ remaining, 30th Sept., 1899				304	276	580
Applications on file	5	6	11			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of July, 1899).....	307	282	589
Minimum " " " (on the 5th of October, 1898)	288	268	556
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	110,110	100,462	210,572
Daily average population.....	301,671	275,238	576,909

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social state.							
Married.....	22	32	54	730	823	1,553	
Single.....	33	7	40	1,084	697	1,781	
Total	55	39	94	1,814	1,520	3,334	
Religion.							
Presbyterians	4	3	7	276	247	523	
Episcopalians.....	10	10	20	379	280	659	
Methodists.....	17	16	33	336	342	678	
Baptists				31	33	64	
Congregationalists.....				8	3	11	
Roman Catholics.....	15	10	25	595	520	1,115	
Other denominations.....	6		6	147	76	223	
Not reported.....	3		3	42	19	61	
Total	55	39	94	1,814	1,520	3,334	
Nationalities.							
English	7	6	13	149	91	240	
Irish.....	4	5	9	299	269	568	
Scotch				77	83	160	
Canadian	40	28	68	1,137	963	2,100	
United States	1		1	19	17	36	
Other countries.....	2		2	59	27	86	
Unknown	1		1	74	70	144	
Total	55	39	94	1,814	1,520	3,334	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Admitted during year.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton				200	159	359	359
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	9	8	17	275	280	555	572
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton				3	2	5	5
Hastings	16	11	27	108	85	193	220
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				121	121	242	242
Leeds and Grenville				138	120	258	258
Lennox and Addington	4	5	9	113	90	203	212
Lincoln				9	6	15	15
Middlesex				8	6	14	14
Muskoka District				1	1	2	2
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	11	8	19	46	72	118	137
Ontario				19	23	42	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	13	21	21
Prescott and Russell				47	32	79	79
Prince Edward	3	2	5	53	43	96	101
Renfrew	8	4	12	85	74	159	171
Simcoe	1		1	12	12	24	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1	144	130	274	275
Victoria	1		1	4	13	17	18
Waterloo				10	4	14	14
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				5	4	9	9
Wentworth				15	18	33	33
York	1	1	2	39	58	97	99
Not classed				204	48	252	252
Total admissions	55	39	94	1,759	1,481	3,240	3,334

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Total Admissions.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton				166	124	290	290
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	5	1	6	137	96	233	239
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	8	4	12	80	46	126	138
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville				78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington	2	1	3	75	38	113	116
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	5	3	8	33	42	75	83
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward	1		1	23	15	38	39
Renfrew				48	20	68	68
Simcoe	1		1	11	11	22	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria	1		1	4	12	16	17
Waterloo				10	4	14	14
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				13	12	25	25
York				33	50	83	83
Not classed	1		1	26	7	33	34
Total admissions	24	9	33	1,125	827	1,952	1,985

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	G. O.	M...	December 6th, 1897.	October 3rd, 1898.	Recovered.
2	B. M. F.	F.	April 4th, 1898.	" 19th, "	Improved.
3	M. H.	F.	October 25th, 1883.	" 29th, "	Improved.
4	S. L. M.	F.	May 14th, 1894.	November 7th, "	Unimproved.
5	A. W.	F.	July 19th, 1898.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
6	W. W.	M.	August 2nd, 1895.	" 9th, "	Recovered.
7	J. L.	F.	May 12th, 1898.	" 24th, "	Recovered.
8	R. D.	M.	March 29th, 1894.	December 11th, "	Unimproved.
9	J. McC.	M.	" 10th, 1898.	" 14th, "	Recovered.
10	H. A. A.	F.	April 13th, 1897.	January 1st, 1899.	Improved.
11	M. C.	F.	March 26th, 1896.	" 18th, "	Improved.
12	A. C. G.	F.	Octoter 21st, 1898.	" 27th, "	Recovered.
13	E. H.	F.	January 9th, 1897.	February 3rd, "	Recovered.
14	M. E.	F.	October 21st, 1898.	" 10th, "	Recovered.
15	C. C. J.	M.	February 16th, 1899.	" 21st, "	Recovered.
16	I. F. H.	M.	November 6th, 1897.	March 30th, "	Improved.
17	J. M.	M.	April 24th, 1896.	April 4th, "	Recovered.
18	S. D.	F.	January 18th, 1899.	" 15th, "	Recovered.
19	J. D.	M.	December 17th, 1896.	" 15th, "	Recovered.
20	N. M.	F.	October 21st, 1898.	" 19th, "	Recovered.
21	J. W.	F.	November 12th, "	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
22	E. McA.	F.	January 3rd, "	" 22nd, "	Improved.
23	E. D.	M.	December 5th, "	May 5th, "	Recovered.
24	J. W. C.	M.	May 7th, "	" 26th, "	Recovered.
25	A. C. T.	F.	April 29th, 1899.	June 24th, "	Recovered.
26	W. J. B.	M.	January 17th, 1898.	" 29th, "	Improved.
27	A. C.	M.	December 14th, "	July 11th, "	Improved.
28	R. T.	M.	March 8th, 1899.	" 11th, "	Recovered.
29	E. F.	F.	July 1st, 1898.	August 7th, "	Unimproved.
30	M. J. R.	F.	" 9th, 1897.	" 10th, "	Improved.
31	S. V. Mc.	F.	December 14th, 1898.	" 10th, "	Recovered.
32	A. I. S.	M.	" 20th, "	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
33	P. H.	M.	April 18th, 1899.	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
34	J. W. B.	M.	August 7th, "	September 4th, "	Recovered.
35	M. P.	F.	May 11th, "	" 4th, "	Recovered.
36	S. B.	F.	August 21st, "	" 5th, "	Recovered.
37	A. C. S.	F.	July 5th, "	" 16th, "	Recovered.
38	A. McG.	M.	" 17th, "	" 30th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	R. W.	M.	25	October 5, 1898	3	6	1	Phthisis.
2	S. S.	M.	30	" 29, "	3	8	18	General tuberculosis.
3	T. W. M.	M.	30	November 12, "	3	8	6	Diarrhæa.
4	W. W.	M.	63	" 16, "	21	3	17	Injury of œsophagus.
5	S. J. S.	F.	52	" 19, "	22	10	28	Impacted gall stone.
6	S. P.	M.	60	December 15, "	20	7	5	Latent phthisis.
7	G. T. R. P.	M.	46	" 24, "	4	2	9	Phthisis.
8	T. O'B.	M.	70	" 26, "	2	9	9	Cerebral hemorrhage.
9	E. T.	F.	67	" 27, "	12	2	20	Senility.
10	R. C.	M.	39	" 30, "	2	5	14	General paralysis.
11	P. O'T.	M.	70	January 18, 1899	23	10	24	Broncho-pneumonia.
12	J. B.	M.	67	February 10, " .....	...	...	14	Fracture of skull and c. of b.
13	J. F. T.	F.	40	" 22, "	6	9	28	Phthisis.
14	J. McM.	M.	66	March 2, "	30	1	14	Senility.
15	S. G. F.	F.	49	" 3, "	1	5	18	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
16	J. J. C.	M.	51	" 15, "	3	8	12	General paralysis.
17	E. E.	M.	75	" 23, " .....	...	3	11	Senility.
18	E. C.	F.	64	" 27, "	4	4	11	Senility.
19	A. A.	F.	37	April 24, "	11	6	6	General paralysis.
20	C. D.	M.	24	May 26, "	3	6	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
21	D. F.	M.	38	" 31, "	14	1	2	Heart disease.
22	H. McL.	M.	73	June 4, "	3	4	27	Acute gastro-enteritis.
23	E. N.	M.	58	" 20, "	10	1	...	Chronic Bright's disease.
24	P. A.	M.	78	" 20, " .....	...	3	6	Senile decay.
25	C. E.	M.	65	" 30, "	1	10	6	Senile decay.
26	K. W.	F.	34	July 24, "	10	9	5	Epilepsy.
27	M. McG.	F.	74	August 1, "	14	...	16	Impacted gall stone.
28	J. A.	M.	25	" 1, "	1	2	12	Tuberculosis.
29	E. S.	F.	42	September 3, "	4	9	13	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
30	F. H.	M.	34	" 14, "	4	6	8	Phthisis.
31	M. O'N.	F.	82	" 27, "	1	7	2	Old age.
32	J. W. H.	M.	46	" 29, "	2	8	22	General paralysis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				8		8	8
Architects				1		1	1
Bookkeepers				4		4	4
Bakers				10		10	10
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths	1		1	28		28	29
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				1		1	1
Barbers	1		1	2		2	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers				4		4	4
Bankers				1		1	1
Basket-makers				1		1	1
Bill posters				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				9		9	9
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters				78		78	78
Clerks	2		2	39		39	41
Clergymen				11		11	11
Carriage-makers				9		9	9
Cooks	1		1	1	5	6	7
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coachmen				2		2	2
Carters				4		4	4
Cheese-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Domestic servants, all kinds		2	2	17	389	406	408
Dressmakers		1	1		37	37	38
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists				1		1	1
Drivers				2		2	2
Engineers				10		10	10
Farmers	19		19	519	4	523	542
Fishermen				2		2	2
Factory girls					3	3	3
Fruit canners				1		1	1
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers				2		2	2
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hatters	1		1				1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers					32	32	32
Hack-drivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers				5		5	5
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				2		2	2
Journalists				1		1	1
Labourers	22		22	484		484	506
Ladies		1	1		16	16	17
Lumbermen				10		10	10
Liverymen				1		1	1
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists				13		13	13
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants				25		25	25
Mechanics	1		1	1		1	2
Music-teachers					4	4	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Manufacturers				1		1	1
No occupation	2		2	37	115	152	154
Not stated				126	180	306	306
Newsboy				1		1	1
Other occupations				10	24	34	34
Plasterers				3		3	3
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				15		15	15
Printers	1		1	8		8	9
Peddlers				3		3	3
Physicians	1		1	12		12	13
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Pigeon-fanciers				1		1	1
Piano-makers				1		1	1
Plumbers				1		1	1
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Railway conductors							
firemen				1		1	1
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		4	4		22	22	26
Sailors				17		17	17
Students				12	3	15	15
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters				2		2	2
Shoemakers				48		48	48
Seamstresses					58	58	58
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				11		11	11
Teachers				14	34	48	48
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				17		17	17
Tailors				4	2	6	6
Teamsters				1		1	1
Telegraph operators				5		5	5
Typewriters					1	1	1
Weavers				4		4	4
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		31	31		536	536	567
Unknown or other employments	2		2	10	9	19	21
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Total ..	55	39	94	1,759	1,481	3,240	3,334

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1899.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				4	7	11			
Religious excitement.....				3	2	5			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				1	1	2			
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1			
Mental anxiety, "worry"									
Fright and nervous shocks									
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink				3	1	4			
Intemperance, sexual				1		1			
Veneral disease				3		3			
Self-abuse, sexual				3		3			
Over-work					2	2			
Sunstroke				2		2			
Accident or injury				1	2	3			
Pregnancy									
Puerperal					2	2			
Lactation					1	1			
Puberty and change of life						1			
Uterine disorders									
Brain disease, with general paralysis					1	1			
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	1	4	4	1	5			
Other forms of brain disease				1	1	2			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				3	7	10			
Fevers					1	1			
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	9	18						
With other combined cause not ascertained.	7	7	14						
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination				4		4			
With other combined cause not ascertained.									
Unknown	36	22	58	22	10	32			
Total	55	39	94	55	39	94			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
3049	M	J. M	October	4th, 1898	6 months	Discharged, recovered.
3194	M	J. McC	"	8th, "	3 "	" "
3043	F	M. C	November	3rd, "	3 "	" improved.
3160	F	V. McL	"	13th, "	2 "	Returned.
3208	M	J. W. C	"	26th, "	6 "	Discharged, recovered.
3230	M	J. C	December	23rd, "	2 weeks	Returned.
3252	F	A. C. G	"	25th, "	1 month	Discharged, recovered.
3109	F	E. H	January	3rd, 1899	1 "	" "
3263	M	E. C. D	"	9th, "	2 months	Returned.
3250	F	N. M	February	3rd, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
3129	F	R. C	"	8th, "	2 "	Returned.
3273	F	S. D	"	9th, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
3259	F	J. W	"	22nd, "	2 "	" "
3264	M	E. D	"	25th, "	3 "	" "
3263	M	E. C. D	March	4th, "	2 "	Returned.
3221	F	E. F	"	31st, "	5 "	Discharged, unimproved.
3219	F	M. E	April	1st, "	6 "	Still out.
3266	F	S. V. McG	"	5th, "	5 "	Discharged, recovered.
3290	M	R. S	"	8th, "	3 "	" "
3182	M	W. J. B	"	21st, "	3 "	" improved.
2729	F	S. S	"	29th, "	3 "	Returned.
3096	F	E. C	May	2nd, "	2 "	" "
3263	M	E. C. D	"	13th, "	2 "	" "
3248	M	A. T. S	June	6th, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
3145	F	M. J. R	"	8th, "	2 "	" improved.
3307	F	M. P	"	19th, "	3 "	" recovered.
3299	M	P. H	"	22nd, "	2 "	" "
3129	F	R. C	August	3rd, "	2 "	Returned.
3325	M	A. McG	"	16th, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
3295	M	S. A. C	"	19th, "	2 "	Still out,
3146	M	J. F. D	"	22nd, "	2 "	" "
3263	M	E. C. T	"	30th, "	2 "	Returned.
3160	F	V. McL	September	13th, "	3 "	Still out.
3134	M	J. T. C	"	22nd, "	2 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	8	7	15	17	17	34
Discharged, recovered	1	2	3			
" improved		1	1			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave	5	5	10			
Returned to Asylum	3	2	5			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1899						

TABLE No. 10.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	5	3	8	1	2	3	1	1	2
" 15 " 20	6	3	9	1	2	3	1	1	2
" 20 " 25	9	3	12	3	2	5	2	2	4
" 25 " 30	8	4	12	2	1	3	3	1	4
" 30 " 35	4	6	10	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 35 " 40	4	5	9	1	3	4	2	2	4
" 40 " 45	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 45 " 50	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 50 " 55	6	6	12	1	2	3	1	1	2
" 55 " 60	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 60 " 65	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	1	2
" 65 " 70	2	3	5	2	1	3	3	1	4
" 70 " 75	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	4
" 75 " 80	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	3
" 80 " 85	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
" 85 " 90	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
" 90 " 95	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
Unknown.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
Totals.....	55	39	94	13	13	26	22	10	32

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept, 1899	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	13	3	2	1	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	5	2	1	1	1
" 2 " 3	9	6	3	1	1
" 3 " 4	3	7	5	2	1
" 4 " 5	2	6	2	1	1
" 5 " 6	3	7	4	1	1
" 6 " 7	3	5	1	2	1
" 7 " 8	2	11	1	1	1
" 8 " 9	1	6	1	1	1
" 9 " 10	1	2	2	1	1
" 10 " 11	1	6	1	1	1
" 11 " 12	2	11	1	1	1
" 12 " 18	8	26	1	2	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	21	1	1	1
" 2 " 3 years.....	8	27	3	2	1
" 3 " 4	6	22	1	1	1
" 4 " 5	4	66	1	1	1
" 5 " 6	2	19	1	1	1
" 6 " 7	1	34	1	1	1
" 7 " 8	2	16	1	1	1
" 8 " 9	5	39	1	1	1
" 9 " 10	1	24	1	1	1
" 10 " 15	4	82	1	1	1
" 15 " 20	2	62	1	1	1
" 20 years and upwards.....	7	70	1	1	1
Totals.....	94	580	26	9	8

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	16	3,547		3,547
Tailor's shop		2,715		2,715
Shoe shop.....	10			2,715
Engineer's shop.....	6	1,505		1,505
Blacksmith's shop.....	3	680		680
Mason work.....	10	2,840		2,840
Repairing roads.....	8	2,200		2,200
Wood yard and coal shed	5	1,210		1,210
Bakery.....	4	947		947
Laundry	26	924	6,569	7,493
Dairy.....	11	2,420		2,420
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	8	1,810		1,810
Piggery.....	4	1,020		1,020
Painting.....	6	1,112		1,112
Farm.....	16	3,410		3,410
Garden.....	83	1,637		1,637
Grounds.....	203	2,640		2,640
Stable.....	5	1,083		1,083
Kitchen.....	15	1,211	2,496	3,707
Dining rooms.....	42	4,621	7,430	12,051
Officer's quarters.....	8		2,190	2,190
Sewing rooms.....	46		13,439	13,439
Knitting.....	33		9,875	9,875
Mending.....	13		3,406	3,406
Wards.....	158	34,159	14,963	49,122
Halls.....				
Storeroom.....	2	520		520
General.....	45	4,557	9,129	13,686
Total	528	76,768	69,497	146,265

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1899, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carleton	42	29	71
Dundas	7	8	15
Durham	7	9	16
Elgin	1	.....	1
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	53	71	124
Glenarry	11	12	23
Grenville	2	2	4
Grey	1	.....	1
Halton .....	.....	1	1
Hastings	42	18	60
Lanark	19	21	40
Leeds	11	9	20
Lennox and Addington	25	19	44
Lincoln .....	.....	1	1
Middlesex	1	.....	1
Muskoka District .....	.....	1	1
Norfolk	1	.....	1
Northumberland	10	12	22
Ontario .....	.....	1	1
Oxford	1	.....	1
Peterborough	2	2	4
Prescott	3	3	6
Prince Edward	12	11	23
Renfrew	26	24	50
Russell .....	.....	2	2
Simcoe	1	.....	1
Stormont	12	9	21
Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2
Victoria	2	.....	2
Wentworth	1	1	2
York	4	7	11
Not classed, unknown, etc	4	3	7
Total	304	276	580

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Band saws braized.....	8	.....	Ladder, step.....	4	5
Bedsteads.....	.....	3	Laundry trucks.....	.....	2
Bed rests.....	2	.....	Lumber, dressed.....feet.	16,000	.....
Benches.....	3	43	Locks, put on.....	30	.....
Bolts put on.....	5	.....	Latches, ".....	4	.....
Brackets.....	4	.....	Land roller.....	.....	1
Bread cutters.....	.....	8	Lounges.....	2	9
Brushes, deck.....	1,799	.....	Lime sifter.....	1	.....
" hand.....	394	.....	Lawn marker.....	.....	1
" shoe.....	40	.....	Mantel brackets.....	2	.....
Boxes.....	40	.....	" fancy.....	2	.....
Bureaus.....	.....	3	" set up.....	2	.....
Base boards.....feet.	200	.....	Meat table.....	1	.....
Beams under hall floor.....	3	.....	" boards.....	2	.....
Castors put on.....sets.	2	.....	Motor box.....	1	.....
Carts.....	.....	3	" board.....	1	.....
" shafts.....pair.	2	.....	Porches.....	1	2
Ceiling furred.....feet.	4,000	.....	Paper racks.....	.....	2
Clothes rails.....	3	.....	Pheasant house and yard.....	1	.....
" horses.....	2	1	Platforms.....	1	.....
Chairs.....	.....	137	Pictures framed.....	58	.....
" upholstered.....	2	.....	" mats.....	24	.....
" recaned.....	14	.....	" moulding put up.ft	1,052	.....
Closet seats.....	29	8	Peels.....	4	.....
" tops and frames.....	18	6	Propagating table.....	1	.....
Coal bunkers.....	2	.....	Roofs.....	2	2
" sieves.....	2	.....	" shingled.....	3	.....
Circles for pipe.....pair.	30	.....	Refrigerator.....	1	.....
" top for ash elevator.....	1	.....	Sashes.....	8	15
Cupboards.....	1	2	" hung.....	20	.....
Curtains, put up.....	22	.....	Shelves.....sets.	13	4
" poles.....	3	.....	Sofas.....	.....	13
" rods.....	137	.....	" upholstered.....	12	.....
Covers, water basin.....	1	.....	Steps.....sets.	4	.....
" drains.....	3	.....	Sink frames.....	3	.....
Culverts.....	5	.....	Stone boat.....	1	.....
Doors.....	10	30	Silo.....	.....	1
" frames.....	3	8	Stage properties.....pieces.	7	.....
" hung.....	8	.....	Screens.....	10	6
" cased.....	2	.....	" doors.....	2	.....
" pulls put on.....	36	.....	Spring rollers, put up.....	116	.....
" escutcheons put on.....	112	.....	Snow scrapers.....	3	1
Fences.....	.....	4	Slat walk, laid.....feet.	140	.....
" posts footed.....	6	.....	Stools.....	14	.....
Floors laid.....	13	10	Stairway, sheeting.....	2	.....
Fly screens.....	9	2	Shutters.....	4	3
Gates.....	4	.....	Tables.....	5	26
Harness rack.....	1	1	Trestles.....	6	3
Hay rack.....	1	1	Trunks.....	.....	2
Hat rack.....	.....	1	Towel rollers and racks.....	2	.....
Hotbed frames.....	3	.....	Trap doors and frames.....	8	.....
Handles, chisel.....	34	.....	Wardrobes.....	1	.....
" hammer.....	8	.....	Washstands.....	.....	6
" mop.....	45	7	Wheelbarrows.....	.....	3
" scrubber.....	72	62	Window frames.....	2	8
Hen coops.....	2	1	Wood sheds.....	.....	2
" houses.....	.....	2	" trays.....	1	.....
Ice saws, sharpened.....	6	.....	Weigh scales.....	.....	1
" sleigh.....	.....	1	Wagon reaches.....	1	2
Instrument case, lined.....	1	.....	" tongues.....	4	.....
" ".....	1	.....	" wheels.....	4	.....
Joists set.....feet.	1,000	.....	Wire refrigerator.....	.....	1
Knife box.....	1	.....	" stair guards.....	2	.....
Ladders.....	4	1	Water troughs.....	2	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in the engineer's department during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Air injectors	1	2	Hydraulic elevators .....	...	2
Air vents	14	50	Hand " .....	...	2
Ash elevator .....	...	1	Hydrants .....	...	6
Auer mantels	2	2	Hot water tank	1	...
Agricultural machines .....	...	6	Hose keys	6	8
Boilers, steam .....	...	11	Injectors, steam	1	3
" hot water	1	4	Kettles, cooking .....	...	18
Baths, basins and sinks	2	90	" rejointed	6	...
Blowers	1	2	Lawn mowers .....	...	18
Bells	2	8	Lanterns .....	...	10
Ball cocks	2	30	Locks and keys	12	30
Bread cutters .....	...	4	Lubricators	1	4
Closets .....	...	75	Mat hooks and scissors	12	50
Comp. taps	18	180	Motor, electric .....	...	1
Coffee mills .....	...	4	Nipples, all sizes	150	...
Coils, heating	2	12	Oil tank .....	...	2
Door springs .....	...	4	Pumps, steam .....	...	3
Engines set up	1	4	" electric .....	...	1
Electric dynamo .....	...	1	" deep well .....	...	3
Fire hose .....	...	6	" hand .....	...	6
" extinguishers	1	28	Radiators packed .....	...	110
Filtering beds	3	3	Ranges, cooking .....	...	2
Flower baskets	10	12	Steam gauges and traps .....	...	13
Garden hose .....	...	40	Stove grates	4	6
Gas retorts	4	...	Smoke pipes	2	4
" cocks	12	30	Urns, tea and coffee .....	...	4
" burners	15	28	Valves and check, safety	14	27
" tips	140	...	" globe and angle	22	92
" tongs	4	18	Washing machines .....	...	2
" stoves .....	...	10	Water and steam leaks .....	...	100
Gasometer .....	...	2	Window screens	6	4
Gas made, cubic ft., 900,000.			Water pumped, gals., 26,000,000.		

Engineer's Department.

ft.	in.	Repairs.	Locality.	ft.	in.	Repairs.	Locality.
110	1½	Water pipe and fittings,	store room.	208	3	Hot water pipe and fittings,	pump house.
110	1½	" "	stables, new court.	25	1	" "	new wing.
40	1½	" "	new engine, ash	30	1	" "	" "
			elevator.	20	1	Gas pipe	tailor shop.
20	2	" "	" "	30	1	" "	milk room.
25	¾	" "	butcher's shop.	30	1	Condense pipe	drying coil.
100	2	" "	stables.	25	2	" connection	for pumps.
900	1½	" "	front road.	25	2	Exhaust pipe	pump house.
20	¾	" "	blacksmith shop.	20	5	Ventilation pipe	carp'nter shop.

TABLE No. 16.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the tin shop during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Ash pans and coal hods	2	16	Milk cans and dishes	2	8
Bread pans and boxes	6	12	Oil cans and syrup	13	7
Brass instruments	4	10	Stove pipes and elbows	40	4
Chimney tops	4	...	Steamer covers and dish covers .	1	14
Coffee and tea pots	3	4	Slop pails, gal. iron	2	2
Cruet stands . . . . .	...	6	Tin pails and cups	12	26
Dampers	6	4	Tin dippers and pitchers	24	24
Eave troughs, gal. ironft.	40	60	Tinware sundries . . . . .	...	220
Funnels and scoops	12	2	Ventilators	8	2
Flour trays, gal. iron	4	2	Wire cage	1	1
Ice boxes, lined	2	...	Water sprinklers	4	6

TABLE No. 17.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the blacksmith shop during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bolts, from 1 in. to 30 ft.	229	...	Iron heavy plates	14	...
Bedsteads, iron . . . . .	...	14	Ironing basement wagon	1	...
Braces, hooks, stays, staples, etc. .	150	...	“ lumber “ . . . . .	...	2
Buggies . . . . .	...	2	“ sling “ . . . . .	...	2
Cultivators . . . . .	...	3	“ hay rack	1	1
Cutters . . . . .	...	2	“ wagon and sleigh tongues .	4	...
Corn cutters . . . . .	...	2	“ closet seats	4	2
Carts . . . . .	...	3	Harrows . . . . .	...	2
Chisels	4	16	“ disk and Acham . . . . .	...	4
“ cold and stone	38	96	Gladstone . . . . .	...	1
Clips	9	...	Lawn mowers . . . . .	...	4
Democrat waggons . . . . .	...	2	Latches, door	6	...
Drills	32	84	“ furnace	1	...
Hangers, steam pipe	37	...	Locks . . . . .	...	48
Hinges, boiler door	3	...	Nuts	13	...
“ furnace door	1	...	Phaetons . . . . .	...	1
“ heavy strap	20	...	Pokers	4	8
Hoes, fire hole	6	8	Pumps . . . . .	...	2
“ garden . . . . .	...	14	Picks, new steel	16	...
Handles, sad iron	22	...	Plows . . . . .	...	8
“ box and boiler	30	...	“ points, laying steel	24	...
Hose hooks	6	...	Rollers	8	...
Ice bars	8	12	Saws, braized	2	...
“ plows . . . . .	...	1	Spikes and pins	34	...
“ slides . . . . .	...	1	Shovels and spades . . . . .	...	14
“ sleighs	2	...	Wire mattresses . . . . .	...	143
“ tongs	3	2	Wheelbarrows . . . . .	...	8
“ hooks	6	...	Whiffletrees	3	2
Iron centre-board	1	...	Washers	180	...
“ avenue gates . . . . .	...	3	Wrenches	5	...

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the amount of painting and glazing performed during the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Locality.		Yds.
Ward No. 1	Painted all the bed rooms, bath room, octagon, corridors and ceilings with border, two coats	620
" 3	" ditto in this ward and dormitories, two coats	620
" 5	" bed rooms, octagon and all the woodwork, two coats	240
" 7	" long passage, bed rooms, sitting room and woodwork with border, two coats	320
" 2	" all the woodwork, walls of octagon, hall, sitting room, dining room with ornamental border and dado, two coats	700
" 4	" ceilings, walls and woodwork, three coats	620
" 6	" woodwork, octagon, sitting room, bed rooms and hall, two coats	360
" 8	" woodwork and walls of long passage, three coats	400
" 9	" four rooms, and sitting room, all the woodwork and ceilings, two coats	360
S. cottage	" all the inside walls, woodwork, and ceilings, the verandas, 40 heaters, 400 feet pipe, wash basins and baths, two coats	860
N. cottage	" ceilings, walls and woodwork of seven rooms, two coats	320
New court	" all the woodwork and walls of four rooms and stables	540
Beechgrove	" small hall, pantry, bed room, bath room, window sills and four doors, two coats	260
Chapel	" ceilings, walls, floors and ante-room, two coats; varnished all the seats, three coats	680
Steward's office	" walls and ceilings, and varnished floor	50
Bursar's office	" oiled and varnished floor	40
Supt's office	" oiled and varnished floor	40
Amusement hall	" all the woodwork three coats, walls, doors and base two coats	2,160
Store-room	" ceiling, woodwork and shelving	240
Conservatory	" inside and outside, greenhouse the same	380
	" two rooms in carpenter's house, four rooms in engineers	340
	" three rooms and hall in chief attendant's house	300
Articles.		No.
Chairs oiled and varnished		115
Tables		8
Clothes presses oiled and varnished		2
Lounges		4
Mantel pieces		2
Democrat wagons		3
Phaeton		1
Buggy		1
Glass set		ft. 2,000

TABLE No. 19.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the tailor and shoe shops during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Tailor shop—Articles	Made.	Repaired.	Shoe shop—Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	180	460	Long boots	pair. 1	3
" uniform	15	24	Cobourg boots	pairs. 68	121
Pants, pairs	379	686	Leather slippers	" 271	47
" uniform	16	22	Canvas	" 137	...
Vests	67	325	Razor strops	12	...
Smocks	9	...	Women's boots	pairs. 4	28
Overalls, pairs	10	...	Parts of harness	pcs. ...	26
Strong quilts	2	...	Horse collars	...	3

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing amount of mason work done during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Vaults—Built and closed brick walls of, in sub-basement.
 Gas house—Plastered between stone walls and roof; built up ends of one set retorts; built in cross bar back of furnace; built up ends of single and double retorts in brick work.
 Laundry—Laid hearth in brick; built up west side stone wall; laid cement hearth for iron heating furnace and put on forty yards plastering.
 Boiler house—Cut stone for blower; built seat for boiler; shaped stone for engine seat and ash elevator; laid and pointed brick work.
 Ward No. 3—Built terra cotta fire place.
 West wing—Plastered 140 yards in wards No. 1, No. 3, No. 5 and No. 7 and in north cottage.
 East wing—Broke away stone wall coal shoots and built in the same; laid cement floor in basement; plastering in wards No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8 and No. 9, and south cottage 360 yards.
 Tower doors and basement—Bush hammered and relaid stone steps at tower doors, basement door, and engine room door.
 New court—Repaired stable drain and renewed manhole; built brick smoke house on stone foundation, laid tiles for drains and repaired plaster.
 Meat cellar—Cemented floor around refrigerator, and cut water-track in floor.
 Green house—took down brick work and fixed boiler in place with brick work and pointing.
 Cement walk—Built 564 x 4 ft. walk and built vitrified brick crossing 12 x 12 ft, laid in cement.
 Store—Repaired brick and plaster work.

TABLE No. 21.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the female department during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	448	1,263	Drawers, cotton, pairs	170	310
“ nurses’	143	...	“ flannel, “	103	97
Bed-ticks	25	97	Drapes, mantel	22	...
Blouse waists	14	...	“ table	30	...
Blankets .....	..	263	“ bracket	8	...
Curtains, sets	46	...	Doylies	80	...
Chemises	276	2,075	Kerchiefs	99	...
Counterpanes .....	...	250	Marking socks, etc.	4,426	...
Collars	288	...	Mattress, ticks	64	446
Cuffs	6	...	Mats, floor	65	...
Caps, nurses’	61	...	“ table	30	...
Cords and tassels, pairs	25	...	Neckties	456	...
Carpet rag, balls sewed	150	...	Petticoats	84	200
Covers, cushion	62	...	Pillow cases	544	496
“ bureau	19	...	“ shams	53	...
“ table	59	...	“ ticks	12	190
“ sideboard	4	...	Stockings, pairs	67	965
“ tray	4	...	Socks, “	606	1,320
“ window seat	8	...	Sheets	658	565
“ worked	30	...	Shrouds	28	...
Dresses	243	1,130	Shirts	550	989
“ uniform	63	...	Sun bonnets	66	46
“ night	137	279	Towels	357	...
Lace, knitted, yards	300	...	Table cloths	180	94
Hoods .....	...	50	Window blinds	118	...

TABLE No. 22.

Shewing returns from Farm and Garden for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	\$ c.	Quantity.	Articles.	Rate	\$ c.
312 bush.	apples	@ \$0 40.	\$124 80		<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$2,436 30
25 "	beans	@ 50	12 80	1,030 qts.	currants	@ \$0 08	82 40
140 "	beets	@ 40	56 00	75 "	gooseberries	@ 8	6 00
2,630 "	carrots	@ 20	526 00	40 "	raspberries	@ 8	3 20
1,200 "	oats	@ 33	396 00	55 doz.	cucumbers	@ 10	5 50
60 "	onions	@ 1 00	60 00	6 "	melons and squash	@ 1 00	6 00
50 "	peas	@ 50	25 30	180 "	sweet corn	@ 6	10 80
436 "	" in pod	@ 25	108 00	350 lbs.	grapes	@ 5	17 50
840 "	potatoes	@ 40	336 00	75 ton	hay	@ 8 00	600 00
196 "	parsnips	@ 40	78 40	40 "	straw	@ 4 00	160 00
550 "	mangolds	@ 20	110 00	125 "	silos corn	@ 4 00	500 00
16 "	spinach	@ 30	4 80	19,951 gals.	milk	@ 15	2,992 65
10 "	salsify	@ 1 00	10 00	6,828 lbs.	pork		416 28
74 "	tomatoes	@ 50	37 00	412 "	veal		23 42
700 bunch.	asparagus	@ 5	35 00	144	pigs sold		287 20
1,570 "	lettuce and radish	@ 5	78 50	12	lambs sold		29 36
560 "	onions	@ 5	28 00	29	cows slaughtered		1,105 00
220 "	parsley	@ 5	11 00	2	old horses		12 00
240 "	savory and sage	@ 5	12 00	1	horse hide		1 75
12,000 "	rhubarb	@ 1	120 00	70	lbs. wool		5 60
2,150 heads	celery	@ 3	64 50		rags and bones		52 54
2,200 "	cabbage	@ 3	66 00	3,000	bedding plants		
560 "	cauliflower	@ 3	16 80	6,000	annuals,		
1,500 qts.	strawberries	@ 8	120 00	750	greenhouse "		
<i>Amount carried forward</i>				<i>Amount carried forward</i>			
				\$8,753 50			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1899.

HAMILTON ASYLUM, Oct 1st, 1899.

To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

The statistical tables annexed give such a complete record of the operations of the asylum during the year that it will not be necessary to burden the textual part of this report with a duplication of figures, and I shall be satisfied with presenting a general summary of the work done during the year with a statement of probable requirements for next year.

ADMISSIONS.

We began the official year with 997 names on our register, and at its close there are 1,022, showing an increase of 25. We admitted 165 new cases during the year, 82 being men and 83 women. Last year we admitted 147, showing an increase this year of 18.

The total number under treatment last year was 1,113, of which 533 were men and 580 women. This year the total number under treatment is 1,162, of which 551 are men and 611 women, showing an increase this year over last year of 49.

DISCHARGES.

The number discharged as recovered is 54, or 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the admissions, and the number discharged as recovered and improved is 70, or 43 2 5% on the admissions during the year.

The number of discharges in each year varies according to the class of cases admitted. Many of the cases have a long history of insanity before admission, and are hopeless from the beginning. Many others are old people suffering from mental senility; the family may be unable to provide the means of caring for them, and they are sent to the asylum simply for safe keeping and to ease the burden upon the friends. There is another class of tramps and vagrants that wander about the country who are all more or less mental degenerates, and often of criminal tendencies; they are usually sent to gaol and many of them are transferred to the asylum where they stay the balance of their lives. The most unpromising cases of all are the epileptics, 6 of them were admitted during the year and at this date there are 42 in residence.

The number of deaths on the year's operations is 68 or 5 2 5% against 46 or 4 1 10% last year. Two men and one woman eloped during the year. The number of discharges by recovery or improvement is 70, by death 68, by elopement 3, making a total of discharges of 141. The admissions during the year are 165, thus leaving a residual increase of population on the year's operations of 24.

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The annual increase of insane people in all our asylums at once raises the question of providing further accommodation to meet the demand. The question not only taxes the resources of the Government, but perplexes the minds of statesmen and scientists alike as to the best method of providing for the ever increasing tide of insanity which flows in upon us. The subject should be studied from a scientific, economic, and social standpoint. For our purpose the insane may be divided into acute, chronic, epileptic and criminal. Much discussion has arisen in regard to the propriety of treating each of these classes in separate institutions. There is a pretty general agreement that the epileptic and criminal insane at least should be treated separately, and in the mother country, as well as in Europe and America, provision is made having this end in view.

Great difference of opinion has existed in regard to the best method of caring for the chronic insane, chiefly from an economic standpoint. It is said the equipment may be less expensive and elaborate, and if they are comfortably housed and fed and made to contribute as far as possible to their own maintenance that nothing further may be aimed at. Various methods have been and still are in operation in many countries, and we would do well to examine into these to see what measure of success has attended their efforts.

In Scotland the boarding out system has been in operation with a certain measure of success, but the permanent, thrifty cottar class in Scotland has no analogue in the restless moving population on this side of the Atlantic. It has been tried in the State of Massachusetts with rather indifferent success, according to reports, and has not gained a foothold in any other part of America. Municipal and county care has been tried and is still in vogue in several States, in the form of alms houses and county asylums. The terrible abuses which seem to be inseparable from the alms house and county management aroused public opinion to such an extent in New York State that both methods were abolished in toto. At Willard, N.Y., a large asylum was built on the cottage plan for the chronic insane with accommodation for over 2,000 patients, and a large farm adjacent to it.

The alms houses were emptied into Willard and it was named the Willard asylum for the chronic insane, but to show the advance in public opinion, only a few years elapsed when the idea of a chronic asylum was abandoned and it was rechristened the "Willard State Hospital for the Insane." Under the "State Care Bill" of 1890 the State was divided into asylum districts and the separate care of the chronic insane was abandoned.

Of this law the American Journal of Insanity for April, 1890, says:—"The State Care Bill providing State care for all the dependent insane in the State of New York became law on April 15th, 1890. By signing this bill Governor Hill consummated one of the most signal triumphs ever achieved by humanity in the State of New York."

The County Care system as in operation in the State of Wisconsin seems scarcely more efficient than the Alms house. Dr. Burr, Superintendent of the Oak Grove Asylum at Flint, Michigan, also Secretary of the American Medico-Psychological Association, made a personal inspection of the Wisconsin system, and made a most scathing denunciation of its efficiency. To sum up the whole trend of the most advanced opinion is against the separate care of the chronic insane and is specially opposed to municipal or county management. Coming to our own Province, experience proves that every new asylum erected is for the chronic insane. Mimico asylum was presumably for that purpose and it was soon filled up by the overflow from the older asylums, every case transferred being chronic. The same took place at Brockville, and I presume the same practice will obtain if another asylum is established. The territory adjacent to the new asylum soon begins to furnish its quota of acute cases and it gradually acquires the same functions as the older asylums. I do not know of any better method of providing for both acute and chronic insane than the practice which we have followed in the past.

As a matter of fact, the most of the work in all the asylums is done by the chronic insane and every asylum would be helpless without them. I have no faith in any cheap method of providing for the insane, for wherever it has been tried it has been a failure. The per capita cost of maintaining the insane in Ontario is below that of any other country I know of, and I have no plan to suggest which would cheapen the present method of caring for any class of the insane.

In my annual report of 1893 I drew your attention to the question of providing for epileptics in a separate institution. In that year I took the trouble to obtain a census of the epileptics in the asylums of this Province, and through the kindness of the several Superintendents, found that they numbered 292. There must be a considerable increase over that number now, and I am convinced there are many cases in the country which have not yet reached the insane stage that would gladly accept the care and protection which an epileptic colony would afford.

The East House building at this asylum was set apart by Order in Council for the reception of criminal lunatics and a considerable number are at present in our charge. I need not say that their presence here is anomalous and adds greatly to our care and responsibility. Some of them have committed the gravest crimes known to the law, and the treatment and discipline enforced is entirely different from an ordinary asylum. The modern treatment of the insane discourages in every possible way the use of iron bars and locks and everything which partakes of the nature of a prison, but a colony of this kind in our midst destroys the whole uniformity of our system. The friends and even the patients complain at being forced to consort with dangerous criminals. I trust the time is coming and not far distant, when the Government will be able to provide for this class in some other way than in an ordinary asylum.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The products of the farm were a fair average with the exception of fall wheat, which was partially winter-killed. The intense drought during the months of June, July and August did much to hinder the growth of the crops. With the exception of turnips the root crop is surprisingly good. The turnip ground did not get a shower for two months after the seed was sown and the result was the seed did not germinate. It was too late and dry to sow anything else in its place and the ground was plowed up and sown with fall wheat. Fortunately, we have a large crop of mangolds and carrots, which will go far to compensate for the loss of the turnip crop. Our main root crop is potatoes and fortunately they did well, the late rains kept them growing and they yielded abundantly and of good quality. We had 25 acres of corn for ensilage and it was a fairly good crop. It is all cut and in the silo in splendid condition. Hay was an average crop and yielded 100 tons.

The early and long-continued drought was more disastrous to the garden than to the farm. Garden seeds did not germinate well for want of moisture, and early vegetables dried out without maturing properly. The same may be said of small fruits. A large crop of plums did much to overcome the deficiency in other kinds of fruit.

The lawns were brown the most of the summer, and the flower-beds languished for want of rain. The yield from the garden was far below our expectations in both fruit and vegetables, and the dietary of the institution suffered in consequence. The appended tables give a full report of the products of both farm and garden.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

A new frame-house was completed during the year for one of the farm hands. A cellar and brick kitchen are being added to the Bursar's house. A new fence at entrance to main avenue is also constructed. The plan is a stone wall with cement coping $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, this is surmounted by an iron fence three feet in height; the posts are of cement, and of handsome design. The whole work is massive, substantial and striking, and reflects credit on both designer and builder.

Appropriations were made for four additional spray baths at main building, also for replacing the antiquated and insanitary water-closets by a more modern system; also for building a new ice-house, and though the year has entered on its last quarter, a beginning has not even been made on any of these various works, and I fear from present indications they will not materialize this year.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The medical staff have been giving lectures to the nurses for years without exacting any definite plan of study. This year we organized the school with a regular curriculum of study and lectures. Every attendant or nurse is compelled to attend these lectures, and the benefit derived therefrom is apparent in every department of our work. In addition to the regular lectures from our own medical staff, Doctors Griffin, Rennie,

Glassco, Edgar and Olmsted from the city each gave a lecture. These lectures were greatly appreciated, and on behalf of the nurses as well as the medical staff, I beg to tender these gentlemen our warmest thanks.

One thing is apparent in order that the school shall attain its maximum of success, and that is, that some hope of reward shall be given for diligence and proficiency in the work. We are exacting an additional amount of time, labor and thought from these nurses, and yet we are giving them no additional compensation. It is not to be wondered at that some of them take only a languid interest in the work. Some of them have been years in the service, and yet receive no more wages than the merest novice entering the service. It may be said it is a free education, and that in itself should be sufficient reward, but in this mercenary age everything is measured by the dollar and cent standard. We should aim at elevating the nursing in our asylums into a profession, and that can only be done by offering sufficient inducement to a proper class of young men and women to enter upon it as their life-work. At present the majority enter upon it as a temporary make-shift until something better turns up. They are not imbued with the right spirit of the work, and only render a sort of half-hearted eye service, with no ambition to excel.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The past year has been quite uneventful, and that is perhaps the best testimony we can bear to the success of our work. Our population is the largest in the history of the institution, the admissions and discharges have also been large, showing a healthy activity in the movement of those committed to our care. We have done our best to make their sojourn here as pleasant as possible.

The three cardinal remedies for restoring disordered mentality have ever been present in our minds, viz.: labor, recreation and rest, added to these we have both preached and practised the gospel of fatness.

"Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;
Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry look,
He thinks too much, such men are dangerous."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1898.....				469	528	997
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	32	22	54			
By medical certificate	50	61	111	82	83	165
Total number under treatment during year				551	611	1,162
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	25	29	54			
" improved.....	10	6	16			
" unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year	35	35	70			
Died	33	35	68			
Eloped	2	1	3			
Transferred				70	71	141
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1899				481	540	1,021
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....				1,877	1,878	3,755
" discharged	667	756	1,423			
" died	513	437	950			
" eloped	70	3	73			
" transferred.....	146	142	288	1,396	1,338	2,734
" remaining 30th Sept., 1899				481	540	1,021
No. of applications on file 30th Sept., 1899	4	15	19			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 11th August, 1899).....	485	549	1,034
Minimum " " (on the 10th ").....	466	527	993
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	175,021	198,086	373,107
Daily average population	479,509	542,701	1,022,210

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social state.							
Married and widowed	34	49	83	860	1,076	1,936	
Single	48	34	82	1,017	802	1,819	
Not reported							
Total	82	83	165	1,877	1,878	3,755	.....
Religion.							
Presbyterians	15	19	34	351	334	685	
Episcopalians	11	11	22	378	327	705	
Methodists	17	19	36	437	462	899	
Baptists	5	5	10	88	122	210	
Congregationalists	2	1	3	12	12	24	
Roman Catholics	14	15	29	340	376	716	
Mennonites	2		2	19	9	28	
Quakers				9	7	16	
Infidels				1		1	
Other denominations	12	11	23	151	176	327	
Not reported	4	2	6	91	53	144	
Total	82	83	165	1,877	1,878	3,755	.....
Nationalities.							
English	9	8	17	304	217	521	
Irish	5	6	11	227	337	564	
Scotch	9	4	13	135	130	265	
Canadian	57	58	115	1,050	1,039	2,089	
United States	2	1	3	48	48	96	
Other countries		4	4	66	69	135	
Unknown		2	2	47	38	85	
Total	82	83	165	1,877	1,878	3,755	.....

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th
September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during Year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	5	14
Brant	9	5	14	92	105	197
Bruce				7	14	21
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin	2	4	6	23	26	49
Elgin				5	7	12
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac				19	7	26
Grey	10	13	23	97	73	170
Haldimand	3	3	6	82	67	149
Halton	2	4	6	61	63	124
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	10	15
Kent				6	5	11
Lambton		1	1	8	4	12
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	9	6	15	106	106	212
Middlesex				16	10	26
Muskoka District	1		1	15	2	17
Nipissing District				2	1	3
Norfolk	6	4	10	77	82	159
Northumberland and Durham				35	29	64
Ontario				25	33	58
Oxford				16	11	27
Parry Sound District				3	3	6
Peel				15	24	39
Perth				7	10	17
Peterborough				8	15	23
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe	2		2	206	159	365
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria				11	21	32
Waterloo	10	5	15	98	86	184
Welland	3	5	8	79	103	182
Wellington	4	7	11	167	177	344
Wentworth	18	20	38	340	386	726
York	3	6	9	467	186	653
Not Classed				3		3
Total admissions	82	83	165	1,877	1,878	3,755

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District ..				8	1	9
Brant	4		4	40	28	68
Bruce				6	8	14
Carleton				9	6	15
Dufferin	1		1	17	8	25
Elgin				2	2	4
Essex				2	1	3
Frontenac				18	2	20
Grey	8	5	13	65	35	100
Haldimand	1		1	32	14	46
Halton	1	2	3	29	21	50
Hastings				6	6	12
Huron				2	3	5
Kent				5		5
Lambton				7	1	8
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville ..				7	5	12
Lennox and Addington ..				9		9
Lincoln	4	1	5	66	39	105
Middlesex				8	5	13
Muskoka District	1		1	9	2	11
Nipissing District				2	1	3
Norfolk	1	2	3	40	36	76
Northumberland and Durham ..				22	44	36
Ontario				19	20	39
Oxford				13	8	21
Parry Sound District				3	2	5
Peel				5	8	13
Perth				6	6	12
Peterborough				8	11	19
Prescott and Russell				3	3	6
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				4		4
Simcoe				147	82	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria				9	18	27
Waterloo	1	2	3	51	18	69
Welland	2	2	4	38	26	64
Wellington	3		3	66	39	105
Wentworth	3	3	6	62	53	115
York	2	5	7	139	140	279
Not Classified						
Total admissions	32	22	54	1,004	680	1,684

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
3530	J. M.	M.	May 9, 1898..	October 1, 1898..	Discharged recovered.
3535	J. C.	M.	" 16, 1898..	" 13, 1898..	" "
3589	T. B.	F.	September 25, 1898..	" 24, 1898..	" "
3436	R. E.	M.	" 16, 1897..	November 14, 1898..	" improved.
3541	C. S.	F.	May 23, 1898..	" 17, 1898..	" recovered.
3319	J. M.	M.	January 6, 1897..	December 12, 1898..	" improved.
3593	E. J. G.	F.	October 20, 1898..	" 23, 1898..	" "
3349	W. H. M.	M.	February 23, 1897..	" 28, 1898..	" "
3576	J. E. M.	M.	August 11, 1898..	January 6, 1899..	" recovered.
3453	J. P.	M.	October 17, 1897..	" 10, 1899..	" improved.
3543	J. A. G.	M.	June 2, 1898..	" 14, 1899..	" recovered.
3595	J. M.	M.	October 25, 1898..	February 2, 1899..	" "
3634	M. A. McC.	F.	January 4, 1899..	" 20, 1899..	" "
3488	R. McG.	M.	" 10, 1898..	March 10, 1899..	" "
3632	C. B.	M.	December 30, 1898..	" 11, 1899..	" "
3552	J. McD.	M.	June 21, 1898..	" 14, 1899..	" improved.
3625	C. H.	F.	December 13, 1898..	" 15, 1899..	" recovered.
3521	M. P.	F.	April 21, 1898..	" 18, 1899..	" improved.
3532	F. M.	M.	May 13, 1898..	" 28, 1899..	" "
2150	T. H.	M.	December 7, 1889..	" 31, 1899..	" "
3441	M. M. S.	F.	September 24, 1897..	April 1, 1899..	" recovered.
3649	H. B. D.	F.	February 8, 1899..	" 1, 1899..	" "
3400	C. A.	M.	July 13, 1897..	" 19, 1899..	" improved.
3613	S. B.	M.	November 26, 1898..	" 22, 1899..	" recovered.
3671	E. W. S.	F.	March 10, 1899..	" 24, 1899..	" "
3562	J. G.	M.	July 21, 1898..	May 6, 1899..	" improved.
3621	G. S. H.	M.	December 9, 1898..	" 15, 1899..	" "
3376	M. A. H.	F.	May 19, 1897..	" 30, 1899..	" recovered.
3254	C. A. C.	F.	August 10, 1896..	" 30, 1899..	" "
3583	D. W. E.	M.	" 30, 1898..	June 3, 1899..	" "
3432	E. B.	F.	January 3, 1898..	" 12, 1899..	" "
3651	D. E. K.	M.	February 9, 1899..	" 21, 1899..	" "
3567	M. H.	F.	July 29, 1898..	" 21, 1899..	" "
3603	E. R.	F.	November 7, 1898..	" 24, 1899..	" "
3624	S. J. H.	F.	December 12, 1898..	" 27, 1899..	" improved.
3629	A. M. M.	F.	" 21, 1898..	" 30, 1899..	" recovered.
3604	M. A. C.	F.	November 11, 1898..	" 30, 1899..	" improved.
3664	G. O. S.	M.	February 21, 1899..	July 1, 1899..	" recovered.
3611	J. S.	M.	November 24, 1898..	" 3, 1899..	" "
3607	S. C.	F.	" 16, 1898..	" 13, 1899..	" "
3707	W. J. M.	M.	June 7, 1899..	" 15, 1899..	" "
3705	A. T. D.	M.	" 5, 1899..	" 25, 1899..	" "
3689	J. F.	M.	April 27, 1899..	August 12, 1899..	" "
3728	J. C.	M.	July 25, 1899..	" 15, 1899..	" "
3458	A. B.	F.	October 23, 1897..	" 19, 1899..	" "
3525	E. C.	F.	April 28, 1898..	" 19, 1899..	" improved.
3614	C. C.	F.	November 27, 1898..	" 19, 1899..	" recovered.
3637	J. J. G.	F.	January 13, 1899..	" 19, 1899..	" "
3648	M. E.	F.	February 7, 1899..	" 19, 1899..	" "
3679	M. E. K.	F.	April 3, 1899..	" 19, 1899..	" "
3542	A. S.	M.	June 2, 1898..	" 23, 1899..	" "
3636	N. H.	F.	January 12, 1899..	" 25, 1899..	" "
2923	D. P. S.	M.	June 30, 1894..	September 1, 1899..	" "
3647	M. S.	F.	February 6, 1899..	" 1, 1899..	" improved.
3600	J. T.	F.	November 2, 1898..	" 4, 1899..	" recovered.
3546	M. S.	F.	June 6, 1898..	" 12, 1899..	" "
3511	M. G.	F.	March 21, 1898..	" 14, 1899..	" "
3660	D. H. W.	M.	February 16, 1899..	" 14, 1899..	" "
3626	E. S.	F.	December 15, 1898..	" 18, 1899..	" "
3557	R. B.	M.	July 8, 1898..	" 18, 1899..	" "
3638	J. B.	M.	January 13, 1899..	" 18, 1899..	" "
3732	E. D.	M.	July 31, 1899..	" 19, 1899..	" "
3686	S. W.	F.	April 18, 1899..	" 22, 1899..	" "
3696	I. L.	M.	May 7, 1899..	" 23, 1899..	" "
3682	J. W. S.	M.	April 11, 1899..	" 27, 1899..	" "
3699	E. W. E.	M.	May 13, 1899..	" 29, 1899..	" "
3549	M. A. O'D.	F.	June 18, 1898..	" 30, 1899..	" "
3610	M. B.	F.	November 19, 1898..	" 30, 1899..	" "
3627	J. S.	F.	December 15, 1898..	" 30, 1899..	" "
3642	M. S.	F.	January 21, 1898..	" 30, 1899..	" "

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
2607	J. C. Sr.	M.	72	October 12, 1898.	5	10	21	Pneumonia.
2785	B. H.	F.	61	" 15, 1898.	4	9	24	Heart disease.
394	E. M.	F.	81	" 15, 1898.	18	11		Senile decay.
3290	J. F.	M.	35	" 24, 1898.	1	11	24	Exhaustion of dementia.
3591	M. S.	M.	83	" 28, 1898.			27	Pneumonia.
3571	M. A. H.	F.	79	November 3, 1898.		3	1	Dysentery.
3323	S. W.	F.	66	" 13, 1898.	1	9	30	Bronchopneumonia.
3463	S. H.	F.	39	" 14, 1898.	1		1	Exhaustion of mania.
3539	J. B.	M.	68	December 8, 1898.		6	19	Senile decay.
1930	A. G. McB.	F.	29	" 11, 1898.	10	1	29	Phthisis.
2850	E. McD.	F.	65	" 13, 1898.	4	9	1	Exhaustion of mania.
3103	M. B.	F.	46	" 20, 1898.	3	3	7	General paresis.
3258	T. B.	M.	51	January 5, 1899.	2	4	21	Exhaustion of mania.
3424	M. J. T.	F.	27	" 13, 1899.	1	4	19	Exhaustion of dementia.
3612	J. B.	M.	57	" 15, 1899.		1	20	Drowning, (inquest).
3559	H. E.	F.	76	" 17, 1899.		6	3	Paralysis.
2531	G. W. K.	M.	34	" 18, 1899.	6	8	7	Epilepsy.
3635	M. I.	M.	24	" 19, 1899.			12	Erysipelas.
3601	J. C.	M.	58	" 24, 1899.		2	22	Exhaustion of mania.
3455	I. A.	F.	56	" 26, 1899.	1	3	8	Heart disease.
2402	P. G.	M.	63	" 29, 1899.	7	7	3	Exhaustion of dementia.
3464	T. B.	M.	79	February 3, 1899.	1	2	21	Senile decay.
2699	G. E. H.	M.	54	" 6, 1899.	5	6	25	Heart failure.
2309	M. B.	F.	68	" 9, 1899.	8	2	23	Exhaustion of dementia.
3639	D. McL.	F.	50	" 13, 1899.			25	Pneumonia.
3365	R. B.	M.	21	" 14, 1899.	1	10	20	Phthisis.
3547	R. W.	M.	71	" 18, 1899.		8	10	Senile decay.
1145	M. E. R.	F.	36	" 20, 1899.	14	5	8	Epilepsy.
3636	T. D.	M.	74	March 4, 1899.			15	Pneumonia.
3493	J. B.	F.	61	" 7, 1899.	1	1	10	Cancer of stomach.
2556	M. R.	F.	32	" 13, 1899.	6	8	19	Phthisis.
3160	E. R.	F.	81	" 20, 1899.	3	3	1	Bright's disease.
2918	G. H.	M.	55	" 24, 1899.	4	9		Exhaustion of dementia.
3672	R. H.	M.	48	" 28, 1899.			17	Pneumonia.
2234	B. H.	F.	66	April 5, 1899.	2	9	14	Senile decay.
3022	C. M.	F.	74	" 7, 1899.	4	2	21	"
3083	M. D.	F.	30	" 12, 1899.	3	8	25	Concussion of brain.
2828	E. B.	F.	36	" 18, 1899.	5	2	10	Phthisis.
984	I. R.	F.	53	" 18, 1899.	16		6	Heart disease.
844	T. P.	M.	54	" 21, 1899.	16	9	7	Empyema.
3200	F. D.	M.	73	" 23, 1899.	3		29	Bronchopneumonia.
2836	J. L.	M.	37	" 27, 1899.	5	2	11	Periculous anæmia.
640	A. O.	M.	70	" 28, 1899.	18	3	17	Heart disease.
1157	H. H.	F.	49	" 29, 1899.	14	5	28	Pneumonia.
3670	J. A.	M.	35	May 3, 1899.		1	24	Exhaustion of mania.
3545	C. B.	F.	40	" 4, 1899.		11	1	Exhaustion of melancholia.
3302	B. R.	F.	56	" 17, 1899.	2	5	24	Acute pneumonia.
2615	D. G. C.	M.	47	" 22, 1899.	6	5	17	Epilepsy.
3619	G. E.	M.	51	" 23, 1899.		5	17	Apoplexy.
2485	D. B.	M.	35	" 31, 1899.	7	3	28	Epilepsy.
3295	M. B.	F.	68	" 31, 1899.	2	6	18	Exhaustion of mania.
3361	J. W. S.	M.	27	June 1, 1899.	2	2	19	Phthisis.
1004	R. S.	M.	62	" 5, 1899.	16	1	2	Apoplexy.
1092	M. C.	F.	70	" 12, 1899.	15	2	19	Bright's disease.
3161	M. A. S.	F.	74	" 13, 1899.	3	5	25	Exhaustion of dementia.
1020	L. J. F.	F.	50	" 22, 1899.	16		11	Toxaemia.
2619	L. S.	M.	52	July 5, 1899.	6	6	23	Epilepsy.
3208	M. S.	F.	45	" 12, 1899.	3	3	8	Exhaustion of mania.
3580	J. W. B.	M.	61	" 12, 1899.		10	22	Senile decay.
3687	A. W.	F.	30	" 12, 1899.		2	23	Phthisis.
3592	D. McD.	M.	68	" 26, 1899.		9	6	Senile decay.
3300	C. M.	F.	89	August 5, 1899.	2	8	16	"
3565	S. J. T.	F.	59	" 7, 1899.	1		15	Epilepsy.
2447	S. L.	F.	62	" 13, 1899.	7	10		Cancer of liver.
1075	W. C.	M.	38	" 29, 1899.	15	7		Epilepsy.
3474	L. D.	M.	42	" 31, 1899.	1	8	18	Paralytic dementia.
1840	M. B.	M.	40	September 18, 1899.	11	1	15	Exhaustion of dementia.
3442	K. W. H.	F.	39	" 30, 1899.	2		2	Exhaustion of epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				9		9	9
Architects	1		1	2		2	3
Artists					1	1	1
Bookkeepers		1	1	8		8	9
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers				5		5	5
Butchers	1		1	10		10	11
Blacksmiths				25		25	25
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1	1	2	2
Brickmakers				2		2	2
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Basketmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travelers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	1		1	65		65	66
Clerks				44	7	51	51
Clergymen	1		1	10		10	11
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks					3	3	3
Carders	1		1	2	1	3	4
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				5		5	5
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil servants				1		1	1
Carters				4		4	4
Dyers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		8	8	2	422	424	432
Dressmakers		2	2		34	34	36
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				6		6	6
Dentists	1		1	2		2	3
Engineers				7		7	7
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	28		28	556	3	559	587
Fishermen	1		1	5		5	6
Furriers				1		1	1
Firemen				1		1	1
Florists				1		1	1
Gardeners				10		10	10
Grocers				6	1	7	7
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen	1		1	7		7	8
Hostlers	1		1	2		2	3
Harness-makers				6		6	6
Housekeepers		65	65		906	906	971
Innkeepers				11	1	12	12
Jewelers				3		3	3
Janitors				3		3	3
Laborers	24		24	504		504	528
Laundresses		1	1		6	6	7
Ladies					3	3	3
Lawyers	1		1	2		2	3
Lumbermen				1		1	1

TRADE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Lithographers				1		1	1
Milliners					5	5	5
Masons				4		4	4
Machinists	2		2	24		24	26
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders	2		2	8		8	10
Merchants				18	9	27	27
Mechanics	1		1	28	2	30	31
Music teachers					3	3	3
Marble cutters				2		2	2
Matrons		1	1		1	1	2
Midwives					1	1	1
No occupation	4	2	6	38	103	141	147
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses					4	4	4
Not stated				25	75	100	100
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	3	1	4	47	9	56	60
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				3		3	3
Painters				28		28	28
Printers	1		1	8	1	9	10
Peddlers				7	1	8	8
Physicians				2		2	2
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Porters				2		2	2
Railway employees				4		4	4
Spinsters					14	14	14
Sailors				11		11	11
Students				13	3	16	16
Spinners				8	7	15	15
Stonecutters	1		1	4		4	5
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers	1		1	26		26	27
Seamstresses					26	26	26
Station masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen				2		2	2
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				1		1	1
Shipbuilders				4		4	4
Sawyers				1		1	1
Stenographers	1		1				1
Teachers		2	2	13	21	34	36
Tinsmiths				7		7	7
Tavernkeepers				3		3	3
Tailors	1		1	12	13	25	26
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				5		5	5
Upholsterers	1		1				1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Woodworkers				2		2	2
Weavers	1		1	5	7	12	13
Wagonmakers				6		6	6
Woolworkers	1		1	1	1	2	3
Waiters				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	82	83	165	1,795	1,795	3,590	3,755

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1899.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	8	10
Religious excitement				5	6	6
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				1	2	7
Love affairs, including seduction				1	1	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				7	6	13
Fright and nervous shocks				1	2	3
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				4	1	5
Veneral disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				5	1	6
Over-work				7	1	8
Sunstroke				1		1
Accident or injury				3	1	4
Puerperal					6	6
Puberty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders					2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy				2	2	4
Other forms of brain disease				1	2	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				7	4	11
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination				1		1
With other combined cause not ascertained	26	37	63	2	5	7
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained				1		1
Unknown	56	46	102	31	31	62
Total	82	83	165	82	83	165

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
3543	M	J. G.	October 13th, 1898.	3 months.	Discharged, recovered.
3436	M	R. E.	" 31st, "	3 "	" improved.
3376	F	M. A. H.	November 10th, "	3 "	" recovered.
3482	F	E. B.	" 19th, "	3 "	" "
3595	M	J. M.	December 2nd, "	2 "	" "
3441	F	M. M. S.	" 2nd, "	3 "	" "
3567	F	M. H.	" 17th, "	3 "	" "
3400	M	C. A.	" 24th, "	3 "	" improved.
3545	F	C. B.	" 24th, "	1 month	Returned.
3525	F	E. C.	" 27th, "	3 months	Discharged, improved.
3524	F	M. D.	" 28th, "	3 "	Returned.
3312	M	N. H.	January 2nd, 1899.	3 "	" "
3614	F	C. C.	" 21st, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
3458	F	A. B.	February 1st, "	3 "	" "
3583	M	D. W. E.	March 1st, "	3 "	" "
3223	M	W. A.	" 11th, "	3 "	Returned.
3637	M	J. J. G.	" 22nd, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
3611	M	J. S.	" 31st, "	3 "	" "
3648	F	M. E.	" 31st, "	3 "	" "
3600	F	J. T.	" 31st, "	3 "	" "
2923	M	D. P. S.	" 30th, "	3 "	" "
3603	F	E. R.	May 7th, "	3 "	" "
3651	M	D. E. K.	" 9th, "	1 month	" "
3679	F	M. E. K.	" 20th, "	3 months	" "
3266	F	S. McK.	" 20th, "	6 "	Returned.
3212	M	T. S.	" 23rd, "	3 "	Still out.
3629	F	A. M. M.	June 1st, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
3607	F	S. O.	" 13th, "	1 month	" "
3673	M	H. G.	" 21st, "	3 months	Returned.
3675	M	J. McG.	" 23rd, "	3 "	Still out.
3638	M	J. B.	" 27th, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
3542	M	A. S.	" 30th, "	1 month	" "
3549	F	M. A. O'D.	July 1st, "	2 months	" "
3546	F	M. S.	" 11th, "	2 "	" "
3642	F	M. S.	" 11th, "	2 "	" "
2639	F	E. G.	" 12th, "	3 "	Returned.
3686	F	S. W.	" 15th, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
3511	F	M. G.	" 17th, "	2 "	" "
3610	F	M. B.	" 29th, "	2 "	" "
3627	F	J. S.	" 29th, "	2 "	" "
3626	F	E. S.	August 7th, "	1 month	" "
3696	M	I. L.	" 11th, "	1 "	" "
3445	F	M. E. T.	" 11th, "	6 months	Still out.
3497	M	J. B.	" 14th, "	3 "	" "
3148	M	W. J. alias L.	" 30th, "	3 "	" "
3175	M	J. F.	September 20th, "	3 "	" "
3692	F	E. D.	" 23rd, "	3 "	" "
3528	F	H. H.	" 25th, "	3 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBABATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	10	20	30	21	27	48
Discharged, recovered.....	2	1	3			
" improved.....	4	3	7			
Returned to Asylum.....	5	3	8	21	27	48
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1899.....						

TABLE No. 10.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 20 " 25 "	12	8	20	4	5	9	1	1	2
" 25 " 30 "	11	10	21	5	7	12	2	1	3
" 30 " 35 "	10	13	23	4	6	10	1	3	4
" 35 " 40 "	8	16	24	4	5	9	5	4	9
" 40 " 45 "	9	9	18	2	2	4	1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	7	2	9	1	1	2	2	3	5
" 50 " 55 "	6	5	11	2	1	3	7	2	9
" 55 " 60 "	6	4	10	3	3	6	3	3	6
" 60 " 65 "	4	4	8	3	3	6	3	3	6
" 65 " 70 "	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	5	7
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	5	3	8	5	3	8
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
" 80 " 85 "	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	3	6
" 85 " 90 "	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Totals	82	83	165	25	29	54	33	35	68

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	27	13	2	1	1
From 1 to 2 months	21	10	6	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	13	16	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	7	9	3	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	7	10	9	1	1
" 5 " 6 "	5	8	3	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	6	10	3	2	1
" 7 " 8 "	2	9	6	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	5	3	1	1
" 9 " 10 "	3	10	3	1	1
" 10 " 11 "	2	8	3	2	1
" 11 " 12 "	5	3	1	1	1
" 12 " 18 "	15	33	7	3	1
" 18 months to 2 years	4	38	2	3	1
" 2 to 3 years	7	60	2	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	4	59	1	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	46	1	1	1
" 5 " 6 "	6	66	1	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	1	40	8	1	1
" 7 " 8 "	4	55	1	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	51	1	1	1
" 9 " 10 "	1	44	1	1	1
" 10 " 15 "	5	196	1	1	1
" 15 " 20 "	1	122	1	1	1
" 20 years and upwards	6	95	1	1	1
Not stated	6	1	1	1	1
Totals	165	1,021	54	16	16

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	929		929
Tailor's shop	5	591	751	1,342
Shoe shop	3	824		824
Engineer's shop	6	1,812		1,812
Mason work	6	1,643		1,643
Wood yard and coal shed	7	210		210
Bakery	3	903		903
Laundry	34	3,022	5,953	8,975
Dairy	7	2,413		2,413
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	365		365
Piggery	3	720		720
Painting	7	1,702		1,702
Farm	43	8,065		8,065
Garden and lawns	93	1,931		1,931
Stable	6	1,725		1,725
Kitchen	26	2,740	5,585	8,325
Dining rooms	63	7,381	14,738	22,119
Officers' quarters	4		1,460	1,460
Sewing rooms	63		16,027	16,027
Knitting	56		14,125	14,125
Mending	21		3,104	3,104
Wards	12	380	860	1,240
Halls	405	75,840	64,210	140,050
Storeroom	1	307		307
General	36	4,740	7,260	12,000
Total	914	118,243	134,073	252,316

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1899, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	3		3	Norfolk	20	28	48
Brant	34	30	64	Northumberland		1	1
Bruce	2	1	3	Ontario	4	2	6
Carleton		1	1	Oxford	5	4	9
Dufferin	9	8	17	Parry Sound District	1	4	5
Durham		1	1	Peel	2	5	7
Elgin	1	2	3	Perth	3	2	5
Essex	2		2	Peterborough		3	3
Frontenac	6		6	Rainy River District	1		1
Grey	45	37	82	Simcoe	49	51	100
Haldimand	20	24	44	St. rmont.	1	1	2
Halton	18	19	37	Thunder Bay District	1		1
Huron	2	1	3	Victoria	1	3	4
Kent	2	1	3	Waterloo	39	37	76
Lambton	2	1	3	Welland	26	33	59
Leeds	1		1	Wellington	49	56	105
Lennox and Addington		1	1	Wentworth	77	110	187
Lincoln	31	31	62	York	17	38	55
Middlesex	3	3	6				
Muskoka District.	4		4	Total	481	540	1,021
Nipissing District		1	1				

TABLE No. 14.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	790	1,869	Shirts.....	551	920
Basques.....	53	.....	Shrouds.....	52	.....
Bed ticks (straw).....	164	.....	Skirts.....	271	.....
Bed covers.....	.....	458	Socks (pairs).....	793	1,241
Bracket drapes.....	10	.....	Stockings (pairs).....	586	3,374
Caps (uniform).....	216	.....	Mattress ticks.....	83	2,209
Caps (knitted).....	6	.....	Table cloths.....	121	125
Carpet balls.....	137	.....	Table napkins.....	38	42
Chemises.....	591	1,836	Table drapes.....	10	.....
Coats (men's).....	30	485	Tidies.....	58	.....
Curtains (sets).....	196	12	Tea bags.....	21	.....
Chairs covered.....	13	.....	Toilet covers.....	102	6
Clothes screens.....	42	.....	Towels.....	636	180
Drawers (pairs).....	459	1,850	Vests.....	.....	187
Handkerchiefs.....	30	.....	Waists (under).....	19	.....
Lace (pieces).....	111	.....	Window blinds.....	113	.....
Mats (floor).....	175	.....	Crocheted mats.....	37	.....
Mitts (pairs).....	44	.....	Chairs cushioned.....	3	.....
Nightgowns.....	148	858	Pin cushions.....	4	.....
Pillow slips.....	617	589	Mattresses re-made.....	150	.....
Pillow shams.....	80	.....	Pudding cloths.....	17	.....
Table covers.....	21	.....	Picture frames embroidered.....	3	.....
Doylies.....	2	.....	Hall drapes.....	3	.....
Sofa covers.....	2	.....	Neckties.....	24	.....
Dresses.....	599	4,419	Straw hats trimmed.....	110	.....
Pillow ticks.....	12	.....	Bandages.....	1,200	.....
Quilts.....	29	179	Capes.....	15	.....
Sheets.....	634	1,861			
Sofa cushions.....	47	.....		
			Total.....	10,007	19,747

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	21,195	Skirts	10,311
Blankets	7,841	Stockings (pairs)	16,343
Blouses	496	Socks (pair)	18,200
Bed ticks	3,420	Towels	27,280
Bolster covers	64	Tablecloths	9,579
Chemises	17,613	Table napkins	4,014
Collars	6,736	Tidies	530
Cuffs (pairs)	3,459	Toilet covers	672
Corsets	250	Mats	620
Corset covers	600	Vests	1,152
Curtains	2,182	Shawls	68
Counterpanes	2,762	Guernseys	1,482
Drawers	12,903	Pillow slips	38,258
Dresses	10,520	Sundries	1,739
Handkerchiefs	7,093	Pants	12,933
Night dresses	10,803		
Jackets	1,125		
Sheets	46,806		
Shirts	22,637	Total	354,698

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	123	49	Overalls	29	.....
Vests	89	12	Smocks	6	.....
Trousers	468	76			
Coats, attendant's uniform	32	69			
Trousers, " "	31	121			
Summer jackets	136	.....	Total	914	327

TABLE No. 17.

Amount of work done in shoe shop during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

Articles.	New work.	Repairs.	Articles.	New work.	Repairs.
	Pairs.	Pairs.		Pairs.	Pairs.
Men's shoes.....	475	180	Woman's Balmorals.....	3	.....
Men's Cobourgs for farm work	182	90	“ “	3	.....
Women's Oxford tie shoes....	253	149			
Men's carpet slippers	176	.....	Total.....	1,092	419

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing work done by carpenter during year ending September 30th, 1899.

Covered ambulance for hospital.

“ bread wagon.

General repairs to sidewalks.

Cover for cistern at porter's house.

“ “ well “ “

Repairs to Queen street steps.

Put up in the different buildings 3,050 feet picture moulding.

Horse stable stalls re-floored.

Pig-pen partitions and troughs renewed and general repairs.

Cow stable mangers, stalls, etc., repaired.

Laid 400 lineal feet of new sidewalk.

Repaired all of the plank walks.

Made four molds for cement posts at main entrance.

Also moulds for cement coping for stone fence, and placed in position ready for filling.

Moved frame kitchen at Bursar's house.

Finished the inside of farm house and put up verandah.

Put down walks, made gates, cased posts for farm house.

V matching ceiling in two dormitories.

Repaired cellar stairs East house.

Platform for dyeing.

Replaced steps at the front of East house.

Fitted up room for tailoress in basement of main building.

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in carpenter's shop during year ending September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Mat frames.....	5	..	Fitted up room in basement for pantry.		
Bread cutters.....	..	7	Meat boards.....	4	..
Step ladders.....	4	..	Pastry boards.....	4	..
“.....	..	11	Wardrobes.....	12	..
Dust boxes.....	..	4	Cupboards.....	2	..
Poles for climbing flowers.....	54	..	Farm gates.....	8	..
Wagon reaches.....	..	4	Pig troughs.....	24	..
Case for gate posts.....	2	..	Perforated bench seats.....	..	12
Ornamental tables made.....	..	19	Picture frames.....	49	..
Bracket shelves put up.....	13	..	“.....	..	49
Foot stools.....	11	..	Large brushes.....	..	59
Sinks.....	..	7	Window sash.....	11	..
Barrel covers.....	5	..	Parting strips.....	..	98
Towel rollers.....	7	..	Window cords.....	..	194
Repaired dumb waiters.....	5	..	“ stops.....	..	167
Repairs to floors.....	..	14	Tables.....	5	..
Fly screen frames for hospital.....	60	..	“.....	..	13
Fitted up three cupboards for hospital.					

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Tables covered with G iron.....	7	Carts repaired.....	9
“ oil cloth.....	4	Ottomans made.....	10
Window blind rollers put up.....	47	“ repaired.....	7
“.....	..	Billiard cues repaired.....	46
Wheelbarrows repaired.....	17	Chairs, common, “.....	278
Water closet seats.....	13	“ rocking, “.....	37
“ made.....	4	“ arm, “.....	75
Doors repaired.....	57	Base boards.....	23
Easels.....	16	Handles for stone hammers, 181 made.	
“ made.....	4	Locks repaired.....	43
Carpet strings repaired.....	48		

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing work done by engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1899

New work done.

Queen street pumping house, 25 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pipe to boilers.	Put in new blow-off pipe 18 ft. 2 inches.
Steam coil put in, 125 ft. 1 inch pipe, 15 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to steam coil.	Put in new water pipe, 16 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe, 14 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ water pipe.
Alterations to heater, 15 ft. 1 inch pipe, 18 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to heater.	All valves ground, packed, put in good order.

New barn boiler house.

New water supply to boiler, 30 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe.	New steam coil put up, 50 ft. 1 inch pipe.
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Main building.

Alterations to overflow pipe from water closets, male side—	All valves in east and west boiler houses, Main building ground packed and put in good order.
25 ft. 4 inch soil pipe.	Alterations to wash basins, male side.
Six only 4 inch cast elbows.	“ “ female.
Two only 4 inch tees.	Put in drain pipe from pump east boiler house M.B. 40 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe.
Alterations to overflow pipe, female side—	Made new “ for boiler house, 20.
40 ft. 4 inch soil pipe.	“ rakes for water closets, 15.
Six only 4 inch cast elbows.	Put on new gas burners on main building.
Three only 4 inch cast tees.	“ “ east house.
Alterations to wash basins, male side M. B.	“ “ orchard house.
“ “ female side M. B.	“ “ hospital.
New pipe put in from hot water cylinder, west boiler house, 50 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe.	“ “ Dr. Russell's house.
Put in new drain pipe from pump east boiler house.	“ “ Bursar's house.
Main building, 40 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe.	“ “ engineer's house.
Put in new gas burners, main building.	New pipe to washing machine, 18 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
Put in closet and sink, basins, farmer's house.	Altering cistern pipe from hot water cylinder,
30 ft. 4 inch soil pipe and	West boiler house, 50 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe.
4 x 4 cast elbows.	Put up dye pots at orchard house.
4 x 4 tees.	Pipe used, 50 ft. 1 inch pipe.
Long 4 inch cast trap.	75 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe.
100 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe.	New hot and cold water pipes put in O. H. to sinks, female side.
Waste pipe from basins, hospital.	100 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipe in dining rooms.
40 ft. 4 inch soil pipe.	New steam pipe to orchard house from east house, 400 ft. of 2 inch pipe.
Four only 4 inch elbows.	One mason's steam trap.
One only 4 inch trap.	50 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe.
Putting up wash basins at hospital in operating room.	Covering with hair felt and canvas 400 ft. to ———
Alterations to six wash basins, main building, male side.	Alteration to waste pipe from engineer's shop, 150 ft. 2 inch pipe.
Alterations to wash basins, female M. B.	
Put on new valve on bath, east house.	

Repair work performed by engineer during year ending September 30th, 1899.

Repaired wire guards to wards.....	25 times.	Repaired dumb waiters.....	64 times.
“ water closets	332 “	“ wash basins	249 “
“ water taps	900 “	“ tea urns	50 “
“ gas leaks	66 “	“ electric batteries	26 “
“ steam leaks	188 “	“ steam boiler at new barn	20 “
“ tin cans	1,218 “	“ lawn hose	120 “
“ beds, new springs put on....	134 “	“ stoves, ranges	90 “
“ washing machines	25 “	“ sewing machines	10 “
“ baths	171 “	“ steam pots in kitchen.	70 “
“ sinks	132 “	“ clocks	20 “
“ refrigerators	25 “	“ spectacles	60 “
“ steam pumps.....	30 “	“ scissors	75 “

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing the work done by the Painter during each month of the year ending
September 30th, 1899.

Month.	Work done.
October ...	Painted new house of Assistant Farmer, including glazing of all the windows.
November ..	Painted four large dormitories and two single rooms in Hall 5, Orchard House. Painted two large dormitories Hall 3, Orchard House. Painted all the inside woodwork in Halls 3 and 5 at Orchard House.
December ..	Japanned all steam radiators and bronzed all the gas jets in female halls of Orchard House. Painted the woodwork in Hall 1, Orchard House. Painted 140 chairs, 20 tables, 12 flower stands for female halls at Orchard House. Painted 60 chairs, 25 tables and 1 wash stand for male and female halls.
January	Painted and finished in oil all the inside woodwork of new house for Assistant Farmer.
February ...	Painted bath-rooms of male and female basements and bronzed all the pipes connected with the new spray baths.
March	Kalsomined the kitchen in main building, also painted all the kitchen woodwork and japanned all the water and steam pipes. Enamelled operating table for hospital.
April	Painted five rooms at main building for farm hands and firemen, also painted the furniture in the above rooms and pantry adjoining.
May	Painted nine wardrobes, painted library room, one room for Matron and room for Assistant Superintendent.
June-July ..	Painted all the bedrooms and wing of Hall C, main building, also grained the woodwork.
August	Painted the front of Hall 3, main building, and grained all the woodwork. Painted sewing room. Painted 100 chairs for Halls 3 and 5 Orchard House. Painted 50 chairs for Hall 4, Orchard House. Painted 20 chairs, 6 screens, 9 small tables, and 12 panels of beds for hospital.
September ..	Painted all bedroom floors Halls D, 2 and 4 main building. Painted room for attendants on Hall 2, main building.

TABLE No. 22.

Shewing the amount of mason work done during each month of the year ending
September 30th, 1899.

Month.	Work done.
October ...	Lathing and plastering new house of Assistant Farmer.
November ..	Put cement floor in cellar of Assistant Farmer's house. Plastering in basement of hospital. Plastering one room East House basement. Plastering walls female basement in main building.
December ..	Put cement floor in bath-room and put in sewer in walls, male basement, main building. Cutting holes in walls for steam filter.
January	Put in cement floor in bath-room, cutting holes for steam filter. Plastering walls in three rooms, female basement, main building.
February ...	Put in cement floor in Queen Street pump house. Fitted door in end of boiler.
March	Whitewashed the main building basement.
April	Whitewashed laundry halls, two pantries and bake house, two boiler rooms and the store.
May	Built foundation at farm house for verandah. Repaired wall of woodshed. Put cement floor in east boiler-house. Built up a door and plastered the walls and ceiling, putting cement floor in west boiler-house.
June	Built four cement posts at front avenue entrance to asylum grounds.
July	Built stone fence with stone coping at each side of front avenue entrance.
August	Built stone foundation for new kitchen at Bursar's house.
September ..	Completed stone work on new stone fence at entrance to asylum grounds.

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing products of the garden during the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Apples	270 bushels . . .	0 60	162 00
Asparagus	1,265 bunches . . .	01	12 65
Bedding plants	20,000 " . . .	06	1,200 00
"	5,000 " . . .	05	250 00
" annuals	5,000 " . . .	01	50 00
" large	2,000 " . . .	50	1,000 00
Beans	143 bushels . . .	40	57 20
Beets	298 " . . .	39	89 40
"	2,337 bunches . . .	01	23 37
Citron	68 " . . .	05	3 40
Cucumbers	1 bushel . . .		80
"	7,376 . . .	01	73 76
Celery	592 . . .	02	11 84
Corn	801 dozen . . .	08	64 08
Cauliflowers	306 . . .	05	15 30
Cabbage	7,988 heads . . .	04	319 52
Currants	4,359 quarts . . .	05	217 95
Carrots	416½ bushels . . .	20	83 30
Grapes	1,499 " . . .	03	44 97
Gooseberries	662 quarts . . .	05	33 10
Lettuce	3,902 heads . . .	01	39 02
Melons	57 " . . .	05	2 85
Onions	4,126 bushels . . .	01	41 26
"	19½ " . . .	60	11 70
Pumpkins	368 " . . .	05	18 40
Parsnips	294 " . . .	30	88 20
Pears	11 " . . .	1 00	11 00
Parsley	1,000 bunches . . .	02	20 00
Peas	129 bushels . . .	32	41 28
Plums	99½ " . . .	40	39 80
Rhubarb	8,565 bunches . . .	02	171 30
Raspberries	1,503 quarts . . .	05	75 15
Radishes	76 bushels . . .	60	45 60
"	3,221 bunches . . .	01	32 21
Sage	130 " . . .	02	2 60
Squash	1,153 . . .	05	57 65
Spinnage	18 bushels . . .	60	10 80
Strawberries	976 quarts . . .	05	48 80
Tomatoes	231 bushels . . .	30	69 30
Total			\$4,542 14

TABLE No. 24.

Products of farm during year ending September 30th, 1899.

Produce.	Value.
Fall wheat, 12 acres, bushels 139, at 68 cents.....	\$ 94 52
Spring wheat, 16 acres, bushels 335, at 68 cents.....	227 80
Oats, 40 acres, bushels 1,790, at 30 cents.....	537 00
Hay, 100 tons, at \$8.00.....	800 00
Straw, 75 tons, at \$6.00.....	450 00
Potatoes, 4,000 bushels, at 50 cents.....	2,000 00
Carrots, 250 bushels, at 20 cents.....	850 00
Mangolds, 4,000 bushels, at 20 cents.....	800 00
Corn for silo, 25 acres, 270 tons, at \$1.20.....	324 00
Milk, 150,700 quarts, at 3 cents.....	4,521 00
Pigs, sold live weight, 282.....	1,580 16
Total.....	\$11,384 48

TABLE No. 25.

Shewing work done on the farm during year ending September 30th, 1899.

41 rods picket fence built.
58 rods tile drain laid.
40 loads of stone hauled for foundation for cellar at Bursar's house, and fence at main entrance to asylum grounds.
75 loads broken stone for making road.
26 loads gravel hauled from lake beach.
40 loads sand hauled from beach and city.

TABLE No. 26.

Shewing quantity of milk and cost of feeding cows for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Month.	Quarts of milk.	Value of milk at 3 cents per quart.	Cost of feed.	Value of milk over feed.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
October.....	12,624	378 72	174 45	204 27
November.....	10,872	326 16	219 20	106 96
December.....	11,836	355 08	253 50	101 58
January.....	11,576	347 28	253 04	94 24
February.....	10,940	328 20	247 10	81 10
March.....	12,632	378 96	268 26	110 70
April.....	12,064	361 92	251 50	110 42
May.....	14,208	426 24	243 83	182 41
June.....	14,968	449 04	170 85	278 21
July.....	13,584	407 52	158 85	248 67
August.....	12,836	385 08	174 25	210 83
September.....	12,560	376 80	175 85	200 95
Totals.....	150,700	4,621 00	2,590 68	1,930 34

TABLE No. 27.

HAMILTON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

		Disbursements.		Receipts.	
1898.		\$	c.		\$
Oct. 1.	To balance due to bank	2	02	By cash from Thos. McNiven for 1 boar	8 00
" 5.	To cash paid R. Hunter for 4 milch cows	185	00	" R. Hunter for 4 dry cows	140 00
" 13.	Massey-Harris & Co., repairing ensilage cutter	6	50	" Jas. Dunlop for 248 ¹ / ₂ bush. wheat	166 21
" 13.	W. H. McLaren & Co., potatoes	187	41	" F. W. Fearman, 10 live hogs, 1740 lbs. @ 4½c.	73 95
" 13.	Jas. Dunlop, chop corn	52	86	" J. Dunlop, 499 ¹ / ₂ bush wheat @ 67c.	334 55
" 13.	Wm. McKay, repairing farm implements	7	20	" D. Fraser, 20 ¹ / ₂ bush. wheat @ 67c.	13 90
" 13.	J. A. Bruce & Co., seeds and plants	13	50	" Thos. McQueen, 25 bush wheat @ 67c.	16 75
" 13.	John Rodger, horse shoeing	7	38	" E. Jones, 1 sow, 200 lbs., @ 6c.	12 00
" 13.	Geo. Frid, sand	50		" R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	34 00
" 13.	F. C. Carpenter, tolls	36		" W. Smith, 3 sows, 1,300 lbs. @ 3½c.	42 25
" 26.	Thos. McQueen, seed wheat	16	75	" F. W. Fearman, 8 live hogs, 1,340 lbs. @ 4½c.	55 27
Nov. 1.	D. Aitchison & Co., sawdust and lumber	36	20	" W. Young, 1 sow, 120 lbs. @ 6c.	7 20
" 11.	J. A. Bruce & Co., seeds	7	80	" F. W. Fearman, 10 live hogs	64 80
" 11.	R. Evans & Co., seeds	43	45	" D. W. Fairley, 2 live hogs, 250 lbs. @ 65.	15 00
" 11.	Fairly & Stewart, hardware	41	64	" R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	170 00
" 11.	S. McKay, stabling of horses	25	00	" R. Garrock, 2 hogs, 280 lbs. @ 6c.	16 80
" 11.	Armstrong & Chapman, stabling of horses	10	00		
Dec. 3.	R. Hunter, 5 milch cows	247	25		
1899.					
Jan. 14.	J. S. Russell, 4 pair curling stones at \$15.	60	00	" F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs	72 83
" 21.	D. Fitch, stabling horses etc.	2	50	" E. Davis, 1 boar	157 50
" 25.	Hamilton and Saltfleet Road Co., tolls	3	60	" R. Hunter, 5 dry cows	3 00
Feb. 1.	R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	180	75	" R. Hunter, 5 dry cows	200 00
" 13.	Edward New, gravel	3	20	" Fred Winslet, 1 boar pig	3 00
Mar. 2.	R. Hunter, 5 milch cows	226	25	" F. W. Fearman, 5 live hogs	34 65
" 21.	J. Bruce & Co., 10 tons phosphate at \$25 per ton, less short weight	248	63	" F. W. Fearman, 3 live hogs	18 00
		99	50	" F. W. Fearman, 6 live hogs	34 00
April 5.	R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	108	26	" J. Blair, 1 live hog	13 20
" 5.	David Reed, 23 tons 70 lbs. straw at \$4.70	9	25	" J. W. Diminick, 4 small pigs	12 00
" 14.	M. H. Ten Eyck, medicines for horses	16	75	" R. Hunter, 5 dry cows	217 00
" 14.	Jones, Burton & Co., repairing bone crusher	15	44	" W. Macklem, 4 pigs	8 00
" 1.	Irving Predmore, 25 sacks peat	283	50	" F. W. Fearman, 5 live hogs, 850 lbs. @ 4½	35 70
" 1.	R. Hunter, 6 milch cows	140	50	" F. W. Fearman, 4 live hogs, 570 lbs. @ 4c.	22 80
" 20.	J. A. Bruce & Co., seeds for farm	74	03	" Mary Almost, 4 pigs @ \$2	8 00
June 5.	Massey-Harris & Co., 1 binder	113	00	" S. Blair, 2 pigs @ \$2	4 00
" 15.	R. Hunter, 5 milch cows	225	75	" R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	126 00
" 25.	Geo. Frid & Co., sand, per account	7	00	" S. Blair, 2 pigs @ \$2	4 00
July 17.	H. & J. Dow, cement	12	00	" R. Hannah, 6 pigs	20 00
" 17.	Robt. E. Guest, sand and lime, per account	11	00	" S. Hess, 10 pigs	25 00
" 17.	Boulton & Gilmore, twine	67	50	" Geo. Logan, 8 pigs	20 00
" 17.	Wood, Valance & Co., iron	24	79	" R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	130 00
" 17.	D. Aitchison & Co., lumber	22	47	" Wm. Murray, 15 pigs	37 00
" 17.	S. P. Foster & Co., drain tile	45	50	" W. B. Baur, 15 pigs	37 50
" 22.	R. Hunter, cows	139	50	" Fred Oaks, 10 pigs @ \$2	20 00
				" F. W. Fearman, 9 live hogs	75 82
				" Mrs. G. G. Goutlay, 2 pigs @ \$2.50	5 00

July 25.	To cash paid Massey-Harris & Co., truck ..	10 00	June 10.	By cash from Thos. Thompson, 11 pigs.....	23 00
" 25.	" " Brown Bros., seeds, &c.....	5 00	" 22.	" " F. W. Fearman, 8 live hogs, 1,260 lbs @ 43c.....	59 85
Aug. 3.	" " Jas. Dunlop potatoes.....	80 00	" 23.	" " Geo. Lindsay, 1 boar	3 00
" 4.	" " W. Pringle & Son, chop corn.....	65 00	" 24.	" " R. Hunter, 5 dry cows @ \$43.40	217 00
Sep. 11.	" " R. Hunter, cows.....	231 50	July 3.	" " J. James, 1 small pig	3 00
" 12.	" " David Frazer, potatoes.....	138 24	" 13.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 8 live hogs, 1,360 lbs. @ 45c.....	62 90
" 13.	" " Wm. Irvin, threshing grain.....	45 28	" 26.	" " R. Hunter, 3 cows, 3,650, @ 39.00.....	117 00
" 20.	" " Hamilton Facing Mill Co., tools for gate post....	2 00	" 28.	" " Massey, Harris & Co., 1 reaper and mower worn out	10 00
" 30	To Balance on hand.....	161 06	Aug. 1.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 8 live hogs, 1,460 lbs. @ 47c.....	71 17
			" 9.	" " " " 1,045 " 5 c.....	52 25
			" 15.	" " " " 1 " 48c.....	8 10
			" 16.	" " " " 1,150 " 51c.....	60 37
			" 18.	" " " " 1 " 170 " 5 c.....	8 50
			" 22.	" " R. Hunter, 4 cows, 4,750, @ \$41.25.....	165 00
			" 22.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 7 live hogs, 1,110 lbs. @ 51c.....	56 89
			" 22.	" " " " 1 " 170 " 5 c.....	8 50
			" 22.	" " " " 7 " 1,180 " 41c.....	56 05
			Sep. 1.	" " " " 2 " 300 " 41c.....	13 50
			" 6.	" " " " 5 " 820 " 41c.....	38 95
			" 6.	" " " " 1 " 170 " 41c.....	7 01
			" 20.	" " " " 5 " 890 " 41c.....	38 93
			" 22.	" " " " 8 " 1,360 " 41c.....	59 50
			" 22.	" " " " 6 " 975 " 41c.....	42 66
			" 22.	" " " " 1 " 180 " 41c.....	7 65
			" 22.	" " " " 1 " 145 " 41c.....	6 16
			" 23.	" " " " 3 "	55 95
					\$3,771 57

\$3,771 57

GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

Late last fall a good deal of grading was done immediately east of the amusement ground, and in the early spring elms and maples were planted in this graded portion, as well as on the borders of the cricket oval. In order to carry the road around the east and north sides of the men's cottages at the same distance from them, and uniformly with the new road made last year around the east and south sides of the women's cottages, it became necessary to extend eastward about fifty feet the bank of the ravine all along the east side. The accomplishment of this extensive piece of work, besides the making of the road and boulevards from the Administration building to cottage E., consumed the greater part of the summer. This year, for the first time, some idea could be formed of the plans of the grounds suggested by Mr. Matheson, and approved by yourself five years ago. The grading, tree-planting and road-making which is such slow and heavy work is now beginning to show to some advantage, and it has been the unvaried opinion of several well-qualified judges who have visited this place this summer, that while Mr. Matheson is a practical and successful gardener for the culture of fruit and vegetables, he is at the same time an enthusiastic and skilled florist, and an accomplished landscape gardener.

COMPLETION OF STORE.

During the past year the store, which is situated in the new building immediately below the amusement hall and chapel, has been completed. Shelving, cupboards, drawers and tables have been constructed by the carpenter, and the ceiling has been painted, and altogether the interior of the store presents a neat and business-like appearance. The store-keeper has now, for the first time since the opening of the institution, a commodious and safe repository for the goods, and he will be able to attend to the duties of his post with greater efficiency and comfort than ever before.

FARM.

Each succeeding year finds the farm in better condition, owing to the improved drainage and the gradual extermination of the Canadian thistles and mustard which have for years infested certain sections of the land.

The yield of farm products, as will be seen from the following tables, has been exceptionally good, and by the use of ensilage the cost of milk, which is largely used in the diet of the patients, has been kept at the phenomenally low figure of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

COLD STORAGE.

The old ice cupboard for meat, milk, butter, eggs and perishable commodities was formerly situated under the kitchen in a poorly lighted and imperfectly ventilated place in the basement. As a consequence of this inadequate provision for the preservation of these stores they could not always be kept as fresh and sweet as they should have been, and the consumption of ice was excessive. During the past year the carpenter has constructed a series of cold storage rooms at the rear of and underneath the ice house, and an addition has been made on the north side and adjoining these rooms for cutting and apporportioning the meat.

There has been a two-fold saving as the result of these additions, as the goods have been preserved fresh and sweet, and the consumption of ice has been materially reduced. The work of the butcher has been made more arduous by these improvements, but this is more than counter-balanced by the improved condition of the foods in his care.

TRAY UNDER STEAM POTS AND VENTILATORS.

During the year 1895 the Public Works Department reorganized the steam kettles in the kitchen and placed them upon a galvanized iron tray in the centre of the room.

This tray had rusted so much from the dripping of the water from the kettles that it leaked and rendered the floor underneath damp and insanitary. During the present year the Engineer has replaced this iron tray with one of copper and he has replaced the old unsightly ventilators of the kettles with neat copper ones so that now the kitchen has a much more cleanly appearance besides being greatly improved in its sanitary condition.

VENTILATORS IN WINDOWS IN COTTAGE FIVE.

The iron sash in the windows in Cottage 5 have always been a source of inconvenience and discomfort on account of the difficulty of raising and closing them which could not be done by the nurses in the cottage. As the most uncleanly of the female patients live in this cottage the need of easy means of ventilating the rooms has been greater than in any other part of the institution and during the year the Engineer has placed in all the windows where necessary, sliding frames with glass in them so that they may be easily opened or shut. This apparently simple device has been inaugurated at the cost of a good deal of work, but the improved ventilation has been of the greatest consequence to the inmates of this cottage.

COAL SAVING.

When the steam heating system was originally placed in the buildings of this institution, direct radiators were placed in the rooms to be occupied by patients, and the heat from these was to be supplemented by heat from indirect radiators placed in the basements in the unoccupied portions of the buildings. Ample cold air shafts admitted large volumes of cold air to these indirect radiators where theoretically it was to be raised to a higher temperature than the atmosphere of the rooms above to which it was conducted through flues in the walls. For some years past I have entertained some doubt about the practical value of these indirect radiators for adding to the heat supply of the buildings, but I was at a loss to know how to apply a conclusive test without subjecting the inmates to the possibility of imperfectly heated apartments.

In dismantling cottage 5 and E of the steam heating last year to make room for the hot water heating of these cottages it was discovered that there was a larger area of indirect radiators in the unoccupied portions of these cottages than the area of direct radiators within the occupied rooms, and in last years report I made the suggestion that a considerable saving of coal could possibly be effected by adding slightly to the direct radiators and cutting off the indirect radiators.

The more the situation was considered the more probable did it appear that the volumes of cold air entering the large cold air shafts and exposed to these indirect radiators and thence conducted to the rooms above through the ventilating flues, might not be raised to the same or a higher temperature than the air in those rooms. In other words it seemed probable that the air admitted from the outside through the cold air shafts to the indirect radiators and afterwards to the dwelling rooms might lower the temperature in those rooms instead of raising it as was supposed to be accomplished. As the same system was in use in the administration building where the offices are situated, and where only the officers have their quarters, I determined to try the experiment of cutting off the indirect radiators in this building, and in the early part of the winter when the weather was bitterly cold the Engineer was instructed to shut off the steam from them and close up the cold air shafts leading to them. The experiment was successful beyond expectation and experience happily proved that the building was more comfortable than when the indirect radiators were in operation. One of the womens' cottages was then treated in the same way and the temperature was carefully recorded and compared with that of the corresponding cottage for men and it was found that the cottage without the indirect radiators in use was the more comfortable.

Then followed all the remaining cottages with the same result, and the Engineer found that three boilers could do the heating more easily than four could formerly do it and one of the boilers was accordingly disused. The net result was that the cottages

during an exceptionally cold winter were better and more comfortably heated than ever before, and about 300 tons of coal were saved. The best part of this discovery is that this saving was not for the past winter only, but this seemingly simple expedient will result in an annual saving of something over one thousand dollars upon all former years expenditure for fuel.

STORM SASH FOR BASEMENTS.

When the indirect radiators were cut off under the cottages there was no supply of heat in the unoccupied basements and in order that the rooms below the living portions of the cottages might be rendered as warm as possible without the supply of steam heating it became necessary to construct storm sash for the basement windows. The carpenter has made over three hundred of these storm sash and when they have been placed on the windows they will contribute much towards the saving of fuel and the comfort of the rooms on the first floor of the cottages.

SUBWAY REPAIRS.

When the Subways connecting the cottages were originally constructed the pointing of the brown stone was imperfectly done so that exposure to the weather caused its displacement in many sections and the rain washed out a good deal of the mortar between the stones in certain places. This allowed some of the walls to bulge outward and caused large cracks in the cement and gravel covering of the subways; water entering these cracks and freezing forced the walls further outward from the brick arches and in many places completely overthrew them. Since the early spring the mason has been constantly engaged in rebuilding these overthrown walls, and before the cold weather comes he will have re-pointed the walls of the whole system. These subways have always allowed water to leak through the outer walls and they will probably never be perfectly water-tight until the outer portions of the stone walls underground are plastered with cement.

LAND FOR GARDEN AND SEWAGE FARM.

Every passing year demonstrates more and more clearly the need of acquiring some adjacent land for settling the problem of sewage disposal and for the provision of a suitable garden. This land can be acquired at the present time at a reasonable price, and by the exchange of a small portion of the institution property which is not contiguous to the farm, the total outlay would be somewhat reduced. In my judgment this seems not only an imperative need but its acquisition would also appear to be a common sense business undertaking from an institution point of view.

PER CAPITA MAINTENANCE RATE.

At the time of Confederation, when the control of the Asylums in Ontario was assumed by the Province, it was estimated that the minimum cost of maintaining a patient in any of the Asylums was \$2.75 per week or \$143.00 per annum and that was the rate then fixed which should be contributed by the friends or the estates of all inmates who could afford to pay the full rate. Since that date the comforts afforded and the facilities provided for the care and treatment of Asylum inmates have increased and yet the actual cost of maintenance has slightly diminished.

The maintenance rate at this Asylum during the present year is abnormally high because it includes the cost of the coal supply for the past and the present year. In 1898 the coal could not be paid for till the expiration of the official year because of a want of agreement between the contractor and the Bursar in reference to the weight of certain car loads. Since this Asylum was opened the per capita cost of maintenance has been as follows:

1891.....	\$149 63
1892.....	145.08

1893.....	136.53
1894.....	123 64
1895.....	127.61
1896.....	125.08
1897.....	122.93
1898.....	110.65
1899.....	136.09

It will be seen from the above that the average per capita cost for the first four years while the institution was a Branch of the Toronto Asylum, was \$138.72, while the average cost during the past five years, during which time it has been an independent institution under the present management, has been \$124.72 or \$2.39 per week as against \$2.75, the originally computed rate.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The three clergymen resident at Mimico, Rev. Canon Tremayne, Rev. James Hamilton and Rev. Mr. Caldwell continue to come in turn on Sabbath mornings to conduct service in the chapel, and their devotion in this respect is deeply appreciated by the whole Asylum population. The Matron, Miss Billington, has during the past five years most acceptably conducted the choir for these services.

Rev. Father Cherrier also continues his visits at his own expense to those of the Roman Catholic faith who are ill, besides holding special services at Christmas and Easter seasons.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

There have been no changes in the staff of officers during the past year and comparatively few changes among the employees. The interest evinced by the heads of department in their work is most encouraging to me and they all seem to appreciate the co-operation of those who are working with them. In their work as well as in their amusements the spirit of comradeship seems to prevail and while this is so the patients are reasonably sure of fair and humane treatment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Your obedient servant,

Inspector of Asylums,

N. H. BEEMER.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Mimico, for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1898.....				300	300	600
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	19	12	31			
“ Medical Certificate.....	27	31	58	46	43	89
Total number under treatment during year.....				346	343	689
Discharges during year :						
As recovered.....	19	20	39			
“ improved.....	1	2	3			
“ unimproved.....	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year.....	21	23	44			
Died.....	24	18	42			
Eloped.....	1		1			
Transferred.....		1	1	46	42	88
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1899.....				300	301	601
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				610	608	1,218
“ discharged.....	97	97	194			
“ died.....	145	135	280			
“ eloped.....	8		8			
“ transferred.....	60	75	135	310	307	617
“ remaining, 30th September, 1899.....				300	301	601
Applications on file.....	15	4	19			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 28th of August).....	307	307	614
Minimum " " (on the 4th January).....	297	297	594
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	110,153	109,904	220,057
Daily average population.....	301.8	301.1	602.9

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social state.							
Married	15	31	46	180	310	490	536
Single	31	12	43	384	255	639	682
Total	46	43	89	564	565	1,129	1,218
Religion.							
Presbyterians	13	7	20	101	88	189	209
Episcopalians	7	11	18	115	124	239	257
Methodists	13	15	28	118	128	246	274
Baptists	3	2	5	14	22	36	41
Congregationalists				2	1	3	3
Roman Catholics	9	6	15	146	146	292	307
Other denominations.....	1	1	2	38	25	63	65
Not reported		1	1	30	31	61	62
Total	46	43	89	564	565	1,129	1,218
Nationalities.							
English	4	5	9	67	53	120	129
Irish	2	3	5	102	127	229	234
Scotch		3	3	30	37	67	70
Canadian	40	29	69	326	312	638	707
United States				10	15	25	25
Other countries.....		2	2	15	10	25	27
Unknown		1	1	14	11	25	26
Total	46	43	89	564	565	1,129	1,218

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....	1	1	2	5	4	9	11
Brant				6	2	8	8
Bruce				2	3	5	5
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin				2	1	3	3
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				4	2	6	6
Frontenac				9	14	23	23
Grey				17	8	25	25
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton				2	4	6	6
Hastings				22	30	52	52
Huron				5	4	9	9
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	3	8	8
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville				4	9	13	13
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	2	1	3	9	5	14	17
Nipissing District	3	1	4	7	1	8	12
Norfolk				2	4	6	6
Northumberland and Durham				27	28	55	55
Ontario	4	8	12	37	43	80	92
Oxford				8	2	10	10
Parry Sound	1		1	8	3	11	12
Peel	6	4	10	17	22	39	49
Perth				6	2	8	8
Peterborough	6	9	15	30	29	59	74
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River				2	1	3	3
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	10	8	18	48	53	101	119
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				6	8	14	14
Thunder Bay		2	2	5	1	6	8
Victoria	4	1	5	33	32	65	70
Waterloo				4	2	6	6
Welland				1	2	3	3
Wellington					3	3	3
Wentworth					5	5	5
York	9	8	17	161	186	347	364
Not classed				8	3	11	11
Total admissions	46	43	89	564	565	1,129	1,218

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District ..				3	4	7	7
Brant				3	1	4	4
Bruce				1	1	2	2
Carleton				8	6	14	14
Dufferin					1	1	1
Elgin				4		4	4
Essex				1	1	2	2
Frontenac				3	7	10	10
Grey				12	7	19	19
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				16	23	39	39
Huron				1	1	2	2
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				4	3	7	7
Lanark				7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville ..				3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington ..				3	6	9	9
Middlesex				7	1	8	8
Muskoka District	1	1	2	3	1	4	6
Nipissing	2		2	5		5	7
Norfolk				2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham				16	14	30	30
Ontario	1	2	3	26	10	36	39
Oxford				7	2	9	9
Parry Sound	1		1	5	1	6	7
Peel	4	1	5	13	12	25	30
Perth				3		3	3
Peterborough	3	2	5	23	14	37	42
Prescott and Russell				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Rainy River				1	1	2	2
Renfrew				4	3	7	7
Simcoe	4	2	6	24	15	39	45
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay		1	1	4	1	5	6
Victoria	3		3	26	23	49	52
Waterloo				3	1	4	4
Welland				2	2	4	4
Wellington					1	1	1
Wentworth					3	3	3
York		3	3	120	121	241	244
Not classed				5	3	8	8
Total admissions.....	19	12	31	385	311	696	727

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. H. M.	M	Oct. 4th, 1898	Oct. 6th, 1898	Unimproved.
2	H. P.	F	Feb. 9th, "	Nov. 1st, "	"
3	J. N.	M	April 5th, "	" 14th, "	Recovered.
4	W. M.	M	Oct. 6th, "	" 21st, "	"
5	D. C.	M	June 16th, "	" 25th, "	"
6	A. P.	F	June 16th, "	Dec. 20th, "	"
7	S. F.	F	Nov. 7th, 1894	" 20th, "	Improved.
8	C. M. A. M.	F	Oct. 14th, 1897	" 22nd, "	"
9	S. A. W.	F	April 28th, 1898	" 24th, "	Recovered.
10	F. S. R.	M	Aug. 29th, "	Jan. 1st, 1899	"
11	J. G.	M	July 18th, 1896	" 3rd, "	Improved.
12	M. H.	F	Sept. 21st, "	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
13	L. D.	F	May 11th, 1897	Feb. 3rd, "	"
14	E. W.	F	Sept. 13th, 1898	" 3rd, "	"
15	R. S.	M	July 31st, 1897	" 4th, "	"
16	M. M.	M	Sept. 10th, 1898	April 10th, "	"
17	S. F.	F	Mar. 23rd, "	" 11th, "	"
18	E. M.	F	Mar. 11th, "	" 11th, "	"
19	A. J. R.	M	July 5th, "	May 1st, "	"
20	B. H.	F	May 4th, "	" 1st, "	"
21	M. A. A.	F	Dec. 30th, "	Mar. 31st, "	"
22	T. M. B.	F	Aug. 23rd, "	May 30th, "	"
23	R. J.	M	Aug. 24th, "	June 14th, "	"
24	E. W.	F	Sept. 13th, "	" 14th, "	"
25	E. M.	F	Dec. 6th, "	" 15th, "	"
26	G. B.	M	Mar. 21st, "	July 2nd, "	"
27	E. T. H. A.	M	Aug. 30th, "	" 2nd, "	"
28	O. B. I.	M	Oct. 24th, "	" 24th, "	"
29	E. H.	F	June 16th, "	Aug. 1st, "	"
30	J. K.	M	Nov. 7th, "	" 5th, "	"
31	J. S.	F	Dec. 26th, "	" 19th, "	"
32	D. G.	M	Jan. 28th, "	Sept. 2nd, "	"
33	F. H.	F	Feb. 7th, 1899	" 6th, "	"
34	C. W.	F	Mar. 6th, "	" 6th, "	"
35	S. E. H.	F	Dec. 13th, 1898	" 6 h, "	"
36	E. C. S.	F	July 6th, "	" 6th, "	"
37	E. R. B.	F	Mar. 27th, 1896	" 6th, "	"
38	W. H. L.	M	Nov. 5th, 1898	" 6th, "	"
39	J. T.	M	July 11th, 1895	" 6th, "	"
40	E. C.	F	April 5th, 1898	" 22nd, "	"
41	D. M.	M	Dec. 2nd, 1897	" 22nd, "	"
42	E. A. M.	M	Jan. 26th, 1899	" 30th, "	"
43	B. M.	M	Mar. 3rd, "	" 30th, "	"
44	J. G.	M	July 3rd, "	" 30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Approximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	F. M.	F.	32	Oct. 9th, 1898			12	Exh. of Melancholia.
2	G. L.	M.	70	" 9th, "	3	9	1	" Mania.
3	M. B.	F.	60	" 19th, "	7	10	23	Phthisis.
4	H. F.	F.	76	" 29th, "	7	11	16	"
5	T. T.	M.	43	Nov. 28th, "	5	7	10	Surgical Kidney.
6	E. F.	F.	63	Dec. 1st, "	3	8	15	Exh. of Melancholia.
7	I. S.	M.	60	" 19th, "		5	13	" Mania.
8	M. G.	F.	41	" 20th, "	6	8	1	Tub. Peritonitis.
9	H. J.	M.	53	Jan. 3rd, 1899	2	3	10	Cerebral Hemorrhage.
10	W. M.	M.	64	" 3rd, "	4		6	Epilepsy.
11	J. H.	M.	73	" 22nd, "	2	11	5	Exh. of Mania.
12	J. G.	M.	71	" 28th, "	1	8	30	" Melancholia.
13	M. M.	F.	68	Feb. 5th, "	1	3	29	La Grippe.
14	M. C.	F.	54	" 6th, "	8	2	24	"
15	M. W.	F.	93	" 10th, "		9	3	Cardiac Disease.
16	J. C. H.	M.	69	" 14th, "	1	2	13	Epilepsy.
17	M. H.	M.	73	" 18th, "	8	11	7	Exh. of Ch. Mania.
18	T. E. B.	M.	35	" 22nd, "		1	23	" Melancholia.
19	W. T.	M.	21	" 23rd, "		2	18	Epilepsy.
20	M. J. W.	F.	47	" 25th, "	1	5	15	Exh. of Melancholia.
21	F. K.	M.	26	" 27th, "	3	2	9	Epilepsy.
22	J. A.	M.	48	Mar. 5th, "			5	"
23	B. D.	F.	68	" 9th, "		7	5	Exh. of Melancholia.
24	J. M. S.	F.	39	" 16th, "	3	0	4	Apoplexy.
25	M. E. M.	F.	69	April 2nd, "	1	6	25	Epilepsy.
26	J. L.	M.	42	" 11th, "	2	10	13	Phthisis.
27	J. M.	M.	48	" 19th, "	4	3	28	Exh. of Dementia.
28	J. H.	M.	55	" 25th, "	9		17	Empyema.
29	M. B.	F.	80	May 2nd, "	5	4	17	Apoplexy.
30	J. B.	M.	66	" 5th, "		8	17	Epilepsy.
31	J. C.	M.	56	" 11th, "	8	7	10	Phthisis.
32	J. R.	M.	44	" 14th, "	1	7	1	Epilepsy.
33	A. K.	M.	38	" 30th, "	9	4	9	"
34	S. F.	M.	48	June 12th, "	7	6	20	Exh. of Melancholia.
35	P. D.	M.	35	July 4th, "	5	1	19	Phthisis.
36	T. W.	F.	51	" 6th, "	8	5	29	"
37	S. M.	F.	74	" 12th, "	1	5	11	Apoplexy.
38	S. B.	F.	77	" 19th, "	4	6	11	Cardiac Disease.
39	E. D.	F.	33	" 19th, "	4	7	18	"
40	J. B.	M.	56	Sept. 3rd, "	9	7	14	Phthisis.
41	M. L.	F.	56	" 5th, "	8	6	11	"
42	J. S.	M.	49	" 13th, "	8	11	13	Apoplexy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Architects	1		1				1
Book-keeper	1		1	5		5	6
Bakers				2		2	2
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				7		7	7
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				1		1	1
Bootblack				1		1	1
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Barristers				1		1	1
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Bailiffs				1		1	1
Boilermakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				5		5	5
Coopers				2		2	2
Carpenters	1		1	17		17	18
Clerks	2		2	14		14	16
Clergymen				4		4	
Cooks				1		1	1
Carders				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Coachmen				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		6	6		119	119	125
Dressmakers		1	1		11	11	12
Drovers	1		1				1
Druggists				5		5	5
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers				2		2	2
Farmers	12		12	144		144	156
Fishermen				1		1	1
Fireman				1		1	1
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners	1		1	4		4	5
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hunters				1		1	1
Housekeepers		31	31		271	271	302
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Knitters					1	1	1
Labourers	14		14	177		177	191
Laundresses		1	1				1
Lecturer				1		1	1
Lumbermen	2		2	8		8	10
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons	1		1	3		3	4
Machinists				5		5	5
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants	1		1	1		1	2
Music-teachers		1	1	2		2	3
No occupation	1	2	3	25	65	90	93
Nurses					4	4	4
Not stated				37	33	70	70
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	1		1	8		8	9
Printers	1		1	4		4	5
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians	1		1	1		1	2
Porters				1		1	1
Plumbers				1		1	1
Quarrymen				1		1	1
Spinsters					30	30	30
Sailors				7		7	7
Students	3		3	3	4	7	10

TABLE No 7.—Continued.

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	
Spinners					1	1	1
Saddlers				4		4	4
Seamstresses		1	1		8	8	9
Salesmen				1		1	1
Surveyors				3		3	3
Silverplaters				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				1	2	3	3
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Stenographers	1		1	1		1	2
Teachers	1		1	11	7	18	19
Tailors				9	1	10	10
Tanners				1		1	1
Typesetter					1	1	1
Varnisher				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Wagon-makers				2		2	2
Unknown or other employment				2		2	2
Total	46	43	89	564	565	1129	1218

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1899.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends		3	3	1	3	4
Religious excitement					1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles		2	2	4	1	5
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	2	3
Fright and nervous shocks					3	3
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	2		2	2		2
Veneral disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	2		2			
Over-work	1		1	1	2	3
Sunstroke	1		1	2	1	3
Accident or injury	1		1	4	1	5
Pregnancy		2	2		3	3
Puerperal					3	3
Puberty and change of life		5	5		1	1
Uterine disorders					2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4		4	4		4
Other forms of brain disease				3	1	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age ..	3	2	5	1	6	7
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	12	8	20			
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	2	4			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1		1			
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	1	3	2		2
Unknown	15	18	33	20	13	33
Total	46	43	89	46	43	89

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1	M.	T. S. R.	October 26, 1898	3 months.	Discharged, recovered.
2	F.	A. B. H.	Nov. 23, 1898	3 "	"
3	F.	S. F.	" 23, 1898	3 "	"
4	F.	E. M.	" 24, 1898	3 "	"
5	M.	A. J. R.	" 24, 1898	3 "	Returned.
6	F.	E. W.	" 26, 1898	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
7	F.	A. P.	" 28, 1898	2 "	"
8	M.	E. T. H. A.	Dec. 1, 1898	3 "	"
9	M.	M. M.	" 24, 1898	3 "	"
10	F.	E. H.	January 20, 1899	3 "	"
11	F.	M. A. A.	February 4, 1899	2 "	"
12	M.	W. H. L.	" 2, 1899	2 "	"
13	M.	D. G.	" 13, 1899	2 "	"
14	M.	A. J. R.	" 14, 1899	2 "	"
15	F.	E. W.	March 1, 1899	3 "	"
16	F.	T. B.	" 16, 1899	2 "	"
17	M.	G. B.	April 15, 1899	2 "	"
18	F.	K. H.	" 1, 1899	1 "	"
19	M.	O. B. I.	May 2, 1899	3 "	"
20	F.	S. E. C. H.	" 4, 1899	3 "	"
21	F.	E. M.	" 4, 1899	2 "	"
22	F.	E. R. B.	" 6, 1899	3 "	"
23	M.	D. M.	" 6, 1899	3 "	"
24	M.	J. B.	" 13, 1899	3 "	"
25	M.	J. T.	" 15, 1899	3 "	"
26	F.	E. C. S.	June 16, 1899	3 "	"
27	F.	J. S.	" 17, 1899	2 "	"
28	M.	W. H.	" 19, 1899	6 "	Still out.
29	F.	F. H.	" 29, 1899	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
30	F.	M. S.	July 1, 1899	2 "	Still out.
31	F.	C. W.	" 1, 1899	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
32	M.	D. F.	" 1, 1899	2 "	Still out.
33	F.	E. C.	" 3, 1899	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
34	F.	S. L.	" 19, 1899	2 "	Still out.
35	M.	B. M.	" 21, 1899	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
36	F.	M. E.	August 3, 1899	6 "	Still out.
37	M.	J. M.	" 12, 1899	6 "	"
38	F.	M. P.	" 17, 1899	2 "	"
39	F.	F. A.	" 30, 1899	3 "	"
40	F.	M. H.	Sept. 7, 1899	2 "	"
41	M.	E. A. M.	" 16, 1899	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
42	M.	W. R. M.	" 16, 1899	1 "	Still out.
43	M.	A. M.	" 25, 1899	2 "	"
44	M.	J. G.	" 16, 1899	1 "	"
45	M.	F. M.	" 30, 1899	3 "	"
46	F.	M. A. P.	" 1, 1899	3 "	"

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.	.....	.....	.....	21	25	46
Discharged, recovered.	13	17	30	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1899.	7	7	14	21	25	46

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	6	2	8	3	3	6	1	1	2
" 20 " 25	10	5	15	3	4	7	1	1	2
" 25 " 30	10	5	15	2	2	4	1	1	2
" 30 " 35	1	4	5	4	4	8	1	2	3
" 35 " 40	4	5	9	2	2	4	2	2	4
" 40 " 45	5	6	11	1	1	2	3	3	6
" 45 " 50	2	7	9	3	2	5	4	4	8
" 50 " 55	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	2	3
" 55 " 60	3	3	6	2	4	6	3	1	4
" 60 " 65	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
" 65 " 70 .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
" 70 " 75 .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
" 75 " 80 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
" 80 " 85 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	46	43	89	19	20	39	24	18	42

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	25	4	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	11	7	1	.....	.....
" 2 " 3	4	6	1	.....	.....
" 3 " 4	5	9	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5	7	11	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6	3	7	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7	5	7	5	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 .....	.....	8	4	.....	.....
" 8 " 9	1	8	3	.....	1
" 9 " 10	1	2	5	.....	.....
" 10 " 11	1	2	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18	7	23	7	.....	.....
18 months to 2 years.....	.....	18	3	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years.....	3	36	1	1	.....
" 3 " 4	1	34	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5	4	68	1	1	.....
" 5 " 6	1	30	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7	1	35	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 .....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 .....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10	1	73	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	89	601	39	3	2

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.			Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop....	4	1,237		1,237	Kitchen.....	10	2,007	1,339	3,346
Tailor's shop.....	6	879	937	1,816	Dining rooms.....	45	9,689	4,701	14,390
Shoe shop.....	2	613		613	Officers' quarters....	6	1,055	1,047	2,102
Engineer's shop.....	11	3,225		3,225	Sewing rooms.....	7		2,277	2,277
Mason work.....	3	997		997	Knitting.....	30	67	8,527	8,594
Bakery.....	3	1,047		1,047	Mending.....	20		6,003	6,003
Laundry.....	16	1,240	3,460	4,700	Mat making.....	20	2,497	3,538	6,035
Subway.....	7	2,509		2,509	Storeroom.....	1	313		313
Painting.....	2	395		395	General.....	207	31,781	43,299	75,080
Farm.....	12	2,468		2,468	Sewing in cottages..	45		13,547	13,547
Garden.....	10	2,888		2,888					
Grounds.....	40	8,066		8,066	Total.....	512	74,392	88,677	163,069
Stable.....	5	1,419		1,419					

TABLE No. 13.

Jounties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1899, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	5	2	7	Northumberland....	7	7	14
Brant.....	3	2	5	Ontario.....	25	32	57
Bruce.....		2	2	Oxford.....	6	1	7
Dufferin.....	1	1	2	Parry Sound District....	4		4
Durham.....	4	7	11	Peel.....	14	15	29
Elgin.....	5		5	Perth.....	3	1	4
Essex.....	3	2	5	Peterborough.....	20	22	42
Frontenac.....	1	3	4	Prince Edward.....		1	1
Grey.....	12	6	18	Rainy River District....	2	1	3
Haldimand.....		1	1	Simcoe.....	24	28	52
Halton.....	1	2	3	Thunder Bay District....	4	2	6
Hastings.....	5	3	8	Victorio.....	19	21	40
Huron.....	3	1	4	Waterloo.....	4	2	6
Kent.....	2		2	Welland.....	2	1	3
Lambton.....	3	1	4	Wellington.....		2	2
Leeds.....	1		1	Wentworth.....		4	4
Lincoln.....	1	1	2	York.....	95	112	207
Middlesex.....	10	5	15	Not classed, unknown, etc.	1	2	3
Muskoka District.....	4	3	7				
Nipissing District.....	5	1	6	Total.....	300	301	601
Norfolk.....	1	4	5				

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality unknown.	Rom. Catholic.	Ch. of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Baptist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by warrant.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
												Years.	Months.			
R. B.	42	1	York.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	8	1	Home duties...	Toronto.

TABLE No. 15.

Work done in Sewing Room Department for year ending September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Re-paired.	Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Re-paired.
Aprons.....	822	256	2	Petticoats.....	279	32	.....
Blouses.....	6	..	..	Pillow ticks.....	2	2	.....
Blankets.....	..	..	17	Pillow shams.....	7	7	.....
Cuffs (pairs).....	55	..	..	Quilts.....	..	..	2
Caps.....	109	6	..	Rugs.....	62	62	.....
Curtains (pairs).....	49	38	1	Shrouds.....	24	24	.....
Clothes bags.....	2	2	..	Shirts.....	584	184	.....
Combination suits.....	4	4	..	Sheets.....	842	207	.....
Counterpanes.....	..	..	37	Sofa pillow covers.....	45	17	.....
Chemises.....	711	127	..	Socks.....	..	67	.....
Chair covers.....	1	1	..	Screens.....	..	1	.....
Carpets.....	..	..	1	Splashers.....	2	2	.....
Candy bags.....	604	604	..	Tea cosey.....	1	1	.....
Dresses.....	291	39	2	Ticks.....	13	13	.....
Jackets.....	2	2	..	Table cloths.....	223	58	.....
Lace (yards).....	..	24	..	Towels.....	586	36	.....
Lambrequins.....	18	18	27	Table covers.....	84	52	.....
Mattress covers.....	109	109	1	Tidies.....	..	2	.....
Mats.....	4	4	..	Table napkins.....	285	265	.....
Mantel drapes.....	23	..	..	Uniforms.....	50	3	.....
Night dresses.....	124	26	..	Uniform waists.....	7	.....	.....
Neckties.....	18	18	..				
Pillow slips.....	643	118	..	Totals.....	6,641	2,431	90

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in cottages from October 1, 1898 to September 30, 1899.

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.		
	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.
Aprons		493	493	357	4,412	4,769
“ uniforms		81	81			
Blankets				58	495	553
Bed ticks				103	76	179
Bureau covers		16	16			
Braces				10		10
Blouses		9	9			
Box covers		1	1			
Bath towels					49	49
Counterpanes				99	98	197
Combination suits					211	211
Chemises, cotton		307	307		4,896	4,896
Cuffs, pairs, attendants		48	48			
Curtains, pairs		10	10			
“ sash		15	15			
Chemises, flannel		337	337		3,279	3,279
Cushion covers		27	27			
Coats				967		967
Caps				30		30
Corsets					124	124
Doylies		9	9			
Dresses		331	331		7,172	7,172
Dish towels		570	570			
Drawers, cotton		146	146	968	5,289	6,257
“ flannel						
Hoods					14	14
Hats, trimmed		49	49			
Lace, yards		93½	93½			
Lamp shades		38	38			
Mattress covers				86	1,836	1,922
Mitts		99	99	15	47	62
Matts	19	33	52		518	518
Mattresses remade		1	1			
Mantle drapes		23	23			
Night gowns		109	109			
Neckties		24	24			
Night shirts				27		27
Overall pants				854		854
“ jackets				198		198
Pants				1,198		1,198
Pillow cases		534	534	215	2,113	2,328
Pillow ticks		4	4	77	1,787	1,864
Petticoats		258	258		4,916	4,916
Quilts				28	227	255
Roller towels		48	48	58	705	763
Rugs		62	62	8	507	515
Stools covered		11	11			
Stockings		51	51		9,045	9,045
Socks, knitted	384	355	739	3,463		3,463
Shirts, flannel				698		698
Saddle bags		29	29			
Shawls						
Shirts, cotton		339	339	1,637		1,627
Socks, finished		299	299			
Sheets		684	684	255	2,793	3,048
Tea coseys		1	1			
Table cloths		186	186		279	279
Table drapes		11	11			
Tidies		50	50		840	840
Table napkins		20	20			
T. ble mats		2	2			
Uniform, dresses		42	42			
“ waists		7	7			
“ caps		98	98			
Vests				75		75
Waists					21	21
Total	403	5,940½	6,343½	11,484	54,527	66,011

TABLE No. 17.

Washing done in cottages from October 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.	Articles.	Male cottages,	Female cottages.	
Aprons	305	13,965	14,270	Night gowns .....	....	4,415	4,415
Blankets	210	233	443	Night shirts	89	....	89
Bed ticks	37	....	37	Overall pants	844	....	844
Bureau covers .....	....	46	46	“ jackets	192	....	192
Bath towels	62	13,663	13,725	Pillow cases	317	992	1,309
Blouses .....	....	77	77	Pants	789	....	789
Collars .....	....	83	83	Petticoats .....	....	4,078	4,078
Cushion covers .....	....	33	33	Quilts .....	....	83	83
Chemises, cotton .....	....	5,430	5,430	Rugs	84	75	159
Counterpanes .....	....	314	314	Roller towels	329	1,665	1,994
Curtains, pairs .....	....	60	60	Sheets	977	1,297	2,274
Coats	562	....	562	Stockings .....	....	17,372	17,372
Combination suits ..	....	88	88	Shawls .....	....	44	44
Corsets .....	....	107	107	Socks	9,788	....	9,788
Drawers, cotton	296	4,298	4,594	Shirts, cotton	1,228	....	1,228
“ flannel	1,545	4,239	5,784	“ flannel	1,670	....	1,670
Diaper towels	280	783	1,063	Table mats .....	....	62	62
Dresses .....	....	2,727	2,727	Table cloths .....	....	117	117
Dish towels	5,028	9,008	14,036	Tidies .....	....	2,412	2,412
Dresses, flannel .....	....	1,959	1,959	Ties .....	....	163	163
Flannel Chemises .....	....	5,131	5,131	Underwaists .....	....	367	367
Handkerchiefs	436	4,171	4,607	Uniforms .....	....	7	7
Mattress covers	34	115	149	Vests	20	....	20
Mitts .....	....	9	9				
Napkins, table .....	....	....	1,651	Total	25,122	101,339	126,461

TABLE No. 18.

Return of work done in laundry department for year ending September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	12,492	Pillow ticks	14
Blankets	3,150	“ slips	31,840
Bed ticks	277	Petticoats	10,898
Blouses	423	Pillow shams	545
Cushion covers	312	Pants	1,225
Combination suits	160	Quilts	3,017
Clothes bags	553	Sheets	40,359
Collars	5,508	Skirt of dresses	310
Cuffs	3,491	Stockings	1,055
Curtains	690	Socks	9,060
Counterpanes	1,354	Shirts	15,777
Chemises	15,084	Tidies	128
Coats	1,315	Towels, diaper	6,775
Dresses	7,209	“ dish	4,070
Dusters	1,015	“ bath	10,933
Drawers	11,042	“ roller	5,494
Dresses	7,209	Table cloths	7,533
Guernseys	513	Toilet covers	1,376
Handkerchiefs	9,040	Table napkins	5,356
Lambrequins	118	Uniforms	303
Neckties	1,552	Vests	250
Nightgowns	5,166	Waists	464
Nightshirts	1,400		
Overalls	1,628	Totals	252,668

TABLE No. 19.

Work done in engineering department for year ending September 30th, 1899.

Description.	New work.	Repaired.	Description.	New work.	Repaired.
Bedsteads		12	Shafting hangers	10	.....
Baths		18	Steam pipes		15
Basins		79	Soil pipes		19
Blacksmith's bellows set up	1	.....	Steam traps		2
Closets		291	Pumps		5
Compression bibb taps		233	Tanks lined with galvanized iron	1	.....
Electric fixtures	6		Tinware		76
“ wires		19	Radiators		6
“ switches and safety plugs		33	Range boilers	1	.....
Drains		3	Urinals		13
Iron hopper for ash sifter	1	.....	Valves		56
Iron arc light poles	3	.....	Water pipes laid	1,000 ft.	36
Fire extinguishers		3	Waiters		7
Filter at pumping station		1	Windmill		3
Boiler tubes	3	.....	Galvanized iron roof on cold storage house .....		.....
Fire pump		1	New feed pipe to h.p. boiler .....		.....
Lawn mowers		36	Equalizing pipe on l.p. boilers .....		.....
Flange unions		14	Copper tray 12x20 under kettles in kitchen .....		.....
Steam kettles set up	2	.....	Iron ventilators in cottage 5	46	.....
Steam kettle lids	2	.....		
Sinks	1	29			
Shafting	70 ft.	.....		

TABLE No. 20

Work done in the carpentering department for year ending September 30th, 1899.

Description.	New work.	Repaired.	Description.	New work.	Repaired.
Blinds.....		163	Cold storage house.....	1	
Cupboards.....	2	8	Pantries.....		4
Closet seats.....	59	76	Broom handles.....	10	3
Curtain poles.....	23	1	Gate posts.....	2	
Chairs.....		222	Fences.....		3
Coffins.....	22		Washboards.....		2
Desks.....	1	2	Horse stalls.....		6
Doors.....	3	175	Meat boards.....	4	
Door frames.....	3	20	Floor strips.....	128 ft.	
Fly screens.....		7	Carts.....		2
Gates.....	1	3	Pig troughs.....		10
Floors.....		20	Telephone cabinet.....	1	
Locks.....	36	40	Mat frames.....	5	
Lounges.....		45	Corner seats.....	1	
Mop handles.....	26		Mantels.....	1	
Floor rubbers.....	3	44	Window frames.....	2	10
Storm sash.....	339	13	Flower stands.....	5	
Seed boxes.....	40		Snow shovels.....	3	
Stairs.....		14	Knife boxes.....		6
Shutters.....		11	Storm doors.....		6
Wheelbarrows.....		8	Boxes.....	4	
Washstands.....		7	Steel ceilings.....		3
Windows.....		37	Picture frames.....	13	6
Tables.....	9	26	Laundry vats.....	3	2
Waiters.....		3	Window sash.....	6	4
Pick handles.....	3		Base boards.....	64 ft.	
Wardrobes.....		3	Step ladders.....		3
Picture Moulding.....	534 ft.		Window weather strip.....	300 ft.	
Sidewalks.....	235 "		Saw horses.....	4	1

TABLE No. 21.

Work done in Mason's Department for year ending September 30th, 1899.

Description.	New work.	Repaired.
Ranges.....		3
Cottages, walls patched.....		5
Tile drains laid.....	720 ft.	
Cement floors laid.....	386 sq. yds.	
Blacksmith's forge.....	1	
Brackets in Engine Room.....	5	
Boilers repaired.....		1
Number of bricks laid in wall, Cottage E.....	3,960	
" " store.....	3,960	
" " ".....	1,800	
Foundation built in Ice House.....	40 ft.	
" " for Butcher Shop.....	18 x 20 ft.	
Mantels set up.....	1	
Sewer pipe laid.....	160 ft.	
Subway walls.....		4,695 sq. ft.
" " pointed and grouted.....		800 sq. yds.
Plastering.....	70 sq. yds.	
Stones broken.....	17 toise.	

TABLE No. 22.

Work done in Shoe Shop from October 1st 1898, to September 30th 1899.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired.	Total.
Shoes and Boots.....	60	313	373
Slippers' Men	110	275	385
do Women	62	66	128
Braces	30	107	137
Long Boots	14	....	14
Laced Boots	10	....	10
Harness, Pieces .....	....	69	69
Skate Straps .....	....	4	4
Belts	2	....	2
Cricket Pads .....	....	14	14
Potato Nets	74	....	74
Robes .....	....	2	2
Total	362	850	1,212

TABLE No. 23.

Work done in Tailor Shop from October 1st, 1898, to September 30th 1899.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons	6	250	256
Coats	100	605	705
Flannel Shirts	468	....	468
do Drawers	304	....	304
Overall Jackets	44	426	470
do Pants	160	637	797
Overcoats	1	48	49
Pants	96	804	900
Robes .....	....	38	38
Uniform Coats, serge	27	....	27
do Pants	30	....	30
do Vests	1	....	1
do Coats (shirting)	32	....	32
Vests	70	213	283
Bags Denim	7	....	7
Cover for Violin	1	....	1
Mitts .....	....	7	7
Meat Sheets	2	....	2
Total	1,289	3,028	4,317

TABLE No. 24.

Return of garden produce for year ending September. 1899.

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Apples	215 barrels	\$2 50 per brl.	\$537 50
" crab	12 baskets	25	3 00
Asparagus	732 bunches	2	14 64
Beans	843 pecks	20	168 60
Beets	372 bushels	40	148 80
"	714 bunches	2	14 28
Carrots	564 "	40	225 60
Carrots	1,556 "	2	31 12
Cabbage, early	3,214 heads	4	128 56
" fall and winter	15,312 "	4	612 48
" red	426 "	4	17 04
Cauliflower	2,574 "	5	128 70
Celery	4,325 "	4	173 00
Corn	2,262 dozen	10	226 20
Cucumbers	627 "	8	50 16
Cress	400 bunches	2	8 00
Currants	679 baskets	6	40 74
Lettuce	10,567 bunches	1	105 67
Melons	205	8	16 40
Onions	6,405 bunches	2	128 10
"	160 bushels	1 00	160 00
Potatoes, early	210 "	1 00	210 00
Parsnips	105 "	40	42 00
Pumpkins	214 "	10	21 40
Peas, green	753 pecks	15	112 95
Pears	156 baskets	40	62 40
Plums	20 "	60	12 00
Parsley	500 bunches	2	10 00
Raspberries	608 quarts	6	36 48
Rhubarb	1,275 bunches	3	38 25
Spinach	234 pecks	10	23 40
Savory	700 bunches	2	14 00
Sage	655 "	2	13 10
Turnips	367 bushels	30	110 10
Tomatoes	214 "	80	171 20
Grapes	17 baskets	25	4 25
Vegetable oyster	76 bunches	60	45 60
Squash and marrow	358	8	28 64
Plants for bedding	42,150	8	3,372 00
Plants in greenhouse	2,465	25	616 25
Annuals	5,273	5	263 65
Hay	8	11 50	92 00
Loads of gravel hauled	537		
" stone	985		
Yards of new road made	450		
Total			\$8,328 26

TABLE No. 25.

Return of farm produce for year ending September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
Wheat	70 bushels	\$0 75	\$ 52 50
Oats	2,000 "	30	600 00
Peas	200 "	60	120 00
Hay	43 tons	11 50	494 50
Straw	45 "	8 00	360 00
Ensilage	300 "	1 50	450 00
Potatoes	2,700 bushels	50	1,350 00
Mangels	250 tons	5 00	1,250 00
Eggs	435 dozen	18	78 30
Milk	19,257½ gallons	16	3,081 16
Turkeys	19	1 00	19 00
Chickens	15	30	4 50
Calves, sold	11	1 00	11 00
Beets	120 bunches	2	2 40
Beans	10 bushels	60	6 00
Corn	200 dozen	10	20 00
Lettuce	400 bunches	2	8 00
Unions, green	600 "	2	12 00
"	7 bushels	60	4 20
Peas, green	5 "	40	2 00
Radishes	145 bunches	2	2 90
Rhubarb	500 "	2	10 00
Tomatoes	10 bushels	40	4 00
Hogs, sold	14,902 pounds		677 26
Crab apples	7 baskets	25	1 75
Plums	12 "	50	6 00
Total			\$8,627 47
Underdraining, 3,000 feet ; also large amount of fencing.			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH 1899.

Robert Christie Esq., Inspector of Asylums. Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth annual report of this asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

The movement of the population was as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in residence, September 30th, 1898	254	259	513
“ admitted during the year	44	34	78
Total number under treatment during year	298	293	591
Discharged—			
Recovered	14	24	38
Improved	3	5	8
Unimproved		1	1
Total number of discharges during the year	17	30	47
Total number who died during the year	12	19	31
Remaining in residence, September 30th, 1899	269	244	513
Average daily population	264	248	512

ADMISSIONS.

A remarkable coincidence exists in the fact that the total number in residence at this date corresponds exactly with that on the corresponding date last year, but while the population apparently remained stationary, it is interesting to observe that the males and females have moved in inverse ratio, the former increasing by fifteen and the latter decreasing by fifteen.

We have had vacancies for all female applicants, but there are on file applications for 10 males to whom admission could not be granted for want of accommodation. If this number (10) of prospective patients be added to the total number in actual residence, the total 279 represents the aggregate of male insane in the district embracing the nine eastern counties of the Province, with a population of 288,440. The number of male insane in the district therefore exceeds by 25 the figures a year ago, while during the same time there has been a decrease of 15 among the women. It would be premature to draw any inferences from the above figures as another year might reverse the conditions, but viewing the statistics in the present tense, the female inhabitants may console themselves with the fact that for a year at least they may pose as the better balanced sex.

The ages of those admitted ranged as follows :—Five were under 20 years of age, fourteen between 20 and 30, twenty-three between 30 and 40, seventeen between 40 and 50, eleven between 50 and 60, four between 60 and 70, three between 70 and 80, and one over 80.

DISCHARGES.

Forty-seven patients were discharged during the year, thirty-eight of whom had recovered, eight improved, and one unimproved.

The rate of recovery was considerably above the average, being 48.7 per cent. on the total number admitted.

Twenty-nine patients, or 76 per cent. of the recovered, had been inmates of the asylum for less than a year, and twenty-four of these had been insane for less than three months before admission, therefore the natural deduction is a proof of what I have always advocated, viz, the advantage of hospital treatment in the early stages of mental disease. Fortunately for the insane and greatly to the satisfaction of alienists, insanity is assuming a respectable place, so to speak, on the list of humanity's misfortunes, and the prejudice against hospitals for the treatment of insanity has become almost as obsolete as the misleading word asylum. Any four walls or any sort of a barricade or enclosure can be an asylum, though why the insane require an asylum or refuge more than any other aggregation of invalids is more than I could ever fathom; but, to distort a familiar quotation—

“Four walls do not a hospital make,”

and I assert with honest conviction that, by reason of their structure, equipment and management, our institutions for the insane are pre-eminently hospitals, a fact which the public at last has come to recognize, hence more speedy recourse to their advantages, and consequently speedier and more satisfactory recoveries.

DEATHS.

Thirty-one patients died during the year, being a percentage of 5.2 on the total number under treatment. A large proportion of these were aged transfers from other asylums, three being over 80 years of age, two between 70 and 80, and eight between 60 and 70.

There were eight deaths from phthisis.

MAINTENANCE.

The total expenditure on maintenance account for the year amounted to \$66,870. Our average population having been 512, the weekly cost per patient was \$2.51, the annual cost being \$130.60.

TREATMENT.

No directly new or special treatment has been on trial during the past year. As usual the comfort of the patients, the sanitary state of their surroundings, and cleanliness of their persons, and good, wholesome food were considered of primary importance. Medical and surgical treatment are employed when careful observation demonstrates their desirability, and rest, recreation and judicious occupation are always recognized as agents potent for good. The diversions are the following: the weekly dance, the “at homes,” held during the winter months, at which cards and other games are indulged in and tea and cake dispensed, the entertainments, musical and dramatic, furnished by the choirs and other associations of the town, and the daily promenade in the vicinity. There are few of the patients who fail to take an interest in some or other of these amusements, indeed the average patient enters into all with a will, and we are justified in hoping that temporary diversion frequently secured, at last achieves permanent results.

Employment judiciously apportioned is also a powerful aid towards recovery. Unfortunately we have not the same means of varying the employment that we would wish, the industrial departments being still in the indefinite future; but with the means at our disposal, we contrive to give employment to a large number of the men in the garden, on the farm, or in the construction of roads, while the women engage in laundry and kitchen work, and in knitting, crocheting, sewing and mending.

All those physically unable to engage in employment of some kind, but strong

enough to walk are encouraged to join the walking parties every day when the weather permits. The halls and cottages thus secure the opportunity of thorough ventilation which is so necessary, and the patients return to the well-aired wards invigorated, and with better appetites than they would have if a sedentary life were encouraged.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Public Works Department have just completed the conversion of the attic in the east wing of the main building into a new hall with dormitories, sitting and dining rooms, thus affording accommodation for fifty additional patients, and increasing the total accommodation to 575.

The department also built an addition to the ironing-room in the laundry. This room is used exclusively for the stoves required for heating the irons, and is built of brick. It is 12 x 15 feet in size, and one storey high, with cement floor and iron beams, and is thoroughly fire-proof. It is so isolated that henceforth the patients and laundresses will be able to heat their irons without going through the roasting process themselves.

The park drive has been completed, the work having been done by patients in charge of attendants under the direction of the gardener. This road is 18 feet in width, and 1,200 feet in length, and is practically permanent, having a foundation of very large stones taken off the grounds.

A number of patients in charge of Attendant Gallagher have painted and decorated the interior of two of the cottages during the year. The work is of a distinctly superior nature, and adds enormously to the interior appearance of the buildings. In addition to the cottages, the room in the main building set apart as a library has been painted and grained.

A green-house has been built by the carpenter, assisted by patients, and it is pleasant to think of the satisfactory results to a number of our patients and the grounds, now that a long-felt want has been supplied.

Storm sashes have been supplied for the executive building, and also for the windows requiring them in the cottages.

The engineer has during the summer re-seated the valves of a large number of radiators which had been out of order. He also set up the tea and coffee urns in the kitchen, and overhauled three of the hot water boilers, besides completing a number of minor repairs.

The new electric damper regulator attached to the boilers will, it is expected, effect a considerable saving of fuel.

We are in a position to congratulate ourselves upon the possession of a fine collection of books, some four hundred in number. A room has been fitted up as a library, so that now no word of complaint can be uttered as to our requirements in this respect. There are days when all other diversion or amusement fails, and employment, however light, assumes the nature of labor. It is then that the value of a library asserts itself, and the poor, tired brain, weary of ordinary routine and pursuits, seeks out the heroes or wonders of the past, or points far distant, and experiences a pleasant change of companionship and scene. The benefit of a library to our hospital is out of all proportion to the small cost invested in its equipment.

We now also rejoice in the possession of a piano, a desirable, I might say, an essential fraction of our whole curative method.

WANTS.

An amusement room and place for religious services is still a vital necessity, and as was pointed out in my last report, a suitable structure can be erected (with the present coal vaults as a foundation) at a cost not exceeding \$5,000. I trust you will urge its construction at as early a stage as possible, as under existing conditions permission to

attend any function in the very small room at present used, is a very questionable privilege.

A few pictures would add greatly to the beauty of the walls in our halls and cottages. And they are desirable not only from a decorative point of view but also as constituting one of the many methods whereby patients' thoughts are diverted from themselves to other channels.

At the risk of being persistent, I must again ask that the present conglomeration of wire and boards be replaced by an enclosure more in keeping with the surroundings of a Government institution. Trees and shrubs have been planted out and successful attempts made at decorating the grounds, but all are at the mercy of wandering quadrupeds until a respectable fence surrounds the place.

Though many trees and shrubs have been planted out, the large extent of the grounds demands the use of many more before any appreciable improvement will be made. I would therefore feel grateful for an appropriation for this purpose.

As a matter of economy a building should be erected for the storage of farm implements, waggon, carts, etc. It need not be expensive and should be built near the farm buildings.

Darkness still reigns supreme in our vicinity, and there have been cases of cabmen groping for entrance on dark nights. This is a most convincing proof of the danger and inconvenience resulting from the Egyptian darkness in which we are enveloped when the moon does not favor us, and now that the park drive is completed, the dense foliage and the decided grade accentuate the danger which existed heretofore and render the placing of lights a grave necessity. About twelve incandescent lights would relieve the gloom to a great extent, and I would ask your favorable consideration of this important item.

A great many of our patients who desire and benefit by employment are forced into incongenial work in consequence of our lack of industrial shops. And not only for this class would I urge the establishment of institution workshops, but also for those who come to us without a trade, and who, if returned to the world with some means of coping with its requirements, would run less risk of failure and consequently of mental trouble.

There are at present in the cottages three attendants in charge of 60 patients, a sufficiently large responsibility if the attendants' duties consisted of nothing but supervision; but when in addition to this all the details of housekeeping have to be accomplished daily, and the walking and working parties require the presence of an attendant, it will be understood that the physical and mental strain on the three in charge must be very great. An additional attendant in each cottage would relieve the pressure to a sufficient extent.

A hot water boiler will be required for the green-house.

An organ is necessary for accompanying the choral part of the religious services. A piano at present does duty, and I need not say that while it serves as a necessary substitute for an organ, its music seems a trifle flippant as an accompaniment to hymns.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The fact that this institution is comparatively a new one does not in any way lessen the duties and responsibilities of the employees—on the contrary they are greater—and there should be no reason why several of the regular staff, at the end of five years' service, receive less than is paid in the other institutions to those who perform similar duties. I would therefore recommend that the carpenter, engineer, assistant engineer, gardener, farmer, tailor and laundryman be granted an increase of fifty dollars a year each.

I would strongly urge the addition of verandas to the houses occupied by the engineer and farmer respectively. The style of architecture of the houses is such that they present a very unfinished appearance in their present state, and the appearance apart, the fact that they face the south and stand near no shade trees, indicates the desirability of an artificial shade of some kind from the glaring heat of the summer sun.

Another reason why I ask for verandas is that the families of those employed at the Asylum are isolated to a certain extent, and must consequently cultivate home life to a greater degree than people living in crowded districts, therefore when the duties of the day are done, it is only right that there should be a pleasant breathing place where the family could congregate.

The erection of a veranda across the front part of the two houses referred to would not entail a large expense, as the work could be accomplished by asylum labor.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Our sincere thanks are due to the clergymen of the different denominations who have during the past year attended to the spiritual wants of the patients, and very often at considerable personal inconvenience, though their services were given gratuitously.

THE STAFF.

The official staff remains the same as last year. It is to be hoped that the ensuing year will see the addition of a second assistant physician.

Few changes have taken place amongst the employees who continue to take that interest in the work which has characterized them since their connection with the institution. To all who have by individual effort aided in the successful work of the past year, my thanks are hereby tendered.

Permit me, Sir, in closing this satisfactory chapter of our hospital's history, to thank you for your able advice, and your uniform courtesy and unfailing desire to help in smoothing out the many difficulties that must inevitably be met with in the direction of a large institution.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Brockville, for the year ending
30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1898				254	259	513
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	15	10	25			
" Medical Certificate	29	24	53	44	34	78
Total number under treatment during year				298	293	591
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	14	24	38			
" improved	3	5	8			
" unimproved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year	17	30	47			
Died	12	19	31	29	49	78
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1899				269	244	513
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				422	389	811
" discharged	73	92	165			
" died	74	53	127			
" eloped	5		5			
" transferred	1		1	153	145	298
" remaining, 30th September, 1899				269	244	513
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1899	1	1	2			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 13th of July, 1899)	273	250	523
Minimum " " (on the 1st of February, 1899)	261	244	505
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	96,360	90,520	186,880
Daily average population	264	248	512

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social state.							
Married	18	22	40	118	174	292	332
Single	26	12	38	257	181	438	476
Not reported				3*		3	3
Total	44	34	78	378	355	733	811
Religion.							
Presbyterians	8	9	17	59	60	119	136
Episcopalians	12	3	15	72	58	130	145
Methodists	5	8	13	57	80	137	150
Baptists		1	1	9	10	19	20
Congregationalists				2		2	2
Roman Catholics	18	13	31	129	131	260	291
Other denominations	1		1	21	10	31	32
Not reported				29	6	35	35
Total	44	34	78	378	355	733	811
Nationalities.							
English	3	2	5	32	18	50	55
Irish	6	1	7	35	58	93	100
Scotch	1		1	13	12	25	26
Canadian	33	31	64	250	246	496	560
United States	1		1	16	9	25	26
Other countries				14	6	20	20
Unknown				18	6	24	24
Total	44	34	78	378	355	733	811

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bruce				4	1	5	5
Carleton	13	8	21	79	70	149	170
Elgin				2	3	5	5
Essex				2	3	5	5
Frontenac				10	12	22	22
Grey				1	1	2	2
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				2		2	2
Hastings				9	24	33	33
Huron					2	2	2
Kent				4	1	5	5
Lambton				6	1	7	7
Lanark	8	6	14	30	27	57	71
Leeds and Grenville	8	11	19	60	65	125	144
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln				2	3	5	5
Middlesex				8	12	20	20
Muskoka District				1		1	1
Norfolk				2		2	2
Northumberland and Durham				11	3	14	14
Ontario				1	3	4	4
Oxford				2	2	4	4
Peel				2	1	3	3
Perth				4		4	4
Peterborough				1	1	2	2
Prescott and Russell	3	1	4	23	27	50	54
Prince Edward				2	3	5	5
Renfrew				9	8	17	17
Simcoe				7	1	8	8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	12	8	20	56	44	100	120
Victoria					4	4	4
Waterloo				1		1	1
Welland				3		3	3
Wellington				1	2	3	3
Wentworth				3	5	8	8
York				19	21	40	40
Not classified				5		5	5
Total admissions	44	34	78	378	355	733	811

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bruce				2		2	2
Carleton	9	6	15	57	41	98	113
Elgin				2	1	3	3
Essex				1	3	4	4
Frontenac				6	7	13	13
Grey				1	1	2	2
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				6	17	23	23
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				5	1	6	6
Lanark	4	2	6	11	8	19	25
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	21	12	33	34
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				5	4	9	9
Norfolk				1		1	1
Northumberland and Durham				7	2	9	9
Ontario				2	4	6	6
Oxford				3	1	4	4
Perth				4		4	4
Peterborough				1	1	2	2
Prescott and Russell		1	1	17	14	31	32
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Renfrew				8	4	12	12
Simcoe				5	1	6	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	2	18	6	24	26
Victoria					4	4	4
Welland				3		3	3
Wellington				1		1	1
Wentworth				3	2	5	5
York				19	16	35	35
Total admissions	15	10	25	222	159	381	406

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	A. W	M	July 17, 1896	October 8, 1898	Improved.
2	E. B.	M	" 12, 1897	" 18, 1898	Recovered.
3	E. S.	F	April 25, 1898	" 19, 1898	"
4	E. C.	F	" 28, 1896	" 29, 1898	Improved.
5	C. L.	F	May 28, 1898	November 5, 1898	Recovered.
6	S. H.	F	April 8, 1898	" 5, 1898	"
7	E. J. McC.	F	March 23, 1898	" 7, 1898	"
8	E. J. S.	F	" 26, 1898	" 14, 1898	"
9	F. McC	F	December 6, 1895	" 17, 1898	"
10	M. A.	F	April 8, 1898	" 24, 1898	"
11	I. P.	F	November 3, 1897	December 3, 1898	"
12	D. N.	M	January 25, 1897	" 16, 1898	"
13	E. B.	M	September 6, 1898	" 16, 1898	"
14	R. B.	F	April 6, 1898	" 27, 1898	"
15	J. M.	M	March 15, 1898	January 5, 1899	"
16	A. C. L.	F	December 30, 1897	" 7, 1899	"
17	A. E. L.	M	September 28, 1898	" 19, 1899	"
18	A. C.	F	August 29, 1898	February 1, 1899	"
19	J. A. W.	F	April 6, 1898	" 6, 1899	"
20	B. P.	F	January 8, 1898	March 3, 1899	"
21	M. A. McD.	F	August 4, 1898	April 3, 1899	Improved.
22	G. M.	M	February 25, 1895	" 18, 1899	"
23	B. B.	F	July 27, 1897	" 22, 1899	Recovered.
24	J. A.	M	October 31, 1898	" 29, 1899	"
25	M. C.	F	April 21, 1898	May 19, 1899	"
26	A. McM.	M	July 4, 1895	June 6, 1899	Improved.
27	R. M.	M	" 13, 1896	" 28, 1899	Recovered.
28	S. B. H.	F	May 30, 1898	" 30, 1899	Improved.
29	A. C.	M	February 28, 1898	July 3, 1899	Recovered.
30	F. J.	F	September 18, 1898	" 8, 1899	"
31	W. S.	M	June 29, 1898	" 14, 1899	"
32	C. A.	F	December 2, 1898	" 14, 1899	"
33	I. Y.	F	September 15, 1898	" 18, 1899	Improved.
34	R. H.	M	April 21, 1899	August 1, 1899	Recovered.
35	M. S.	F	July 19, 1897	" 1, 1899	Improved.
36	S. E.	M	February 17, 1899	" 17, 1899	Recovered.
37	J. F.	F	August 18, 1899	" 20, 1899	Unimproved.
38	J. M.	M	May 24, 1899	" 23, 1899	Recovered.
39	E. C.	F	April 1, 1899	" 28, 1899	"
40	M. S.	F	September 1, 1898	" 30, 1899	"
41	R. McI.	M	January 11, 1899	September 5, 1899	"
42	A. McC.	F	February 16, 1899	" 15, 1899	"
43	L. G.	F	January 8, 1898	" 19, 1899	"
44	A. D.	F	March 20, 1899	" 26, 1899	"
45	C. P.	F	" 22, 1899	" 30, 1899	"
46	M. A. McG	F	May 19, 1899	" 30, 1899	"
47	T. K.	M	July 8, 1899	" 30, 1899	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	S. T.	F	50	October 7, 1898.....	...	4	11	General paresis.
2	A. L.	F	36	" 9, 1898.....	1	8	7	Phthisis.
3	J. McG	F	51	" 11, 1898.....	2	6	18	Exhaustion ac. melancholia.
4	S. G.	F	34	" 17, 1898.....	5	5	25	Exhaustion ac. mania.
5	C. McN.	F	60	" 17, 1898.....	3	9	20	Senile dementia.
6	E. B.	F	53	" 20, 1898.....	...	17		Exhaustion ac. melancholia.
7	H. E.	M	79	" 23, 1898.....	2	9	23	Bright's disease.
8	M. R.	F	80	November 22, 1898.....	2	2	20	Senile decay.
9	I. S.	F	61	December 8, 1898.....	6	6	11	Pneumonia.
10	I. H.	F	64	" 19, 1898.....	3	10	28	Catarrhal of enteritis.
11	C. McC	M	48	" 19, 1898.....	3	10	28	Phthisis.
12	D. G.	M	49	" 20, 1898.....	2	1	17	Epilepsy.
13	M. R.	F	60	January 1, 1899.....	9	6		Exhaustion ac. melancholia.
14	J. M.	M	77	" 14, 1899.....	4	18		Senile gangrene.
15	G. S.	F	58	" 24, 1899.....	4	28		Phthisis.
16	R. R.	M	43	" 30, 1899.....	2	3	17	General paresis.
17	M. McC	F	63	February 20, 1899.....	3	2	9	Cardiac disease.
18	K. B.	F	54	" 23, 1899.....	10	28		Phthisis.
19	E. H.	M	60	" 25, 1899.....	3	2	20	Cystitis.
20	S. N. P.	F	84	" 26, 1899.....	11	4		Apoplexy.
21	L. B.	F	52	March 4, 1899.....	2	8	7	Carcinoma.
22	M. F.	F	52	" 31, 1899.....	4	3	4	Phthisis.
23	M. A.	F	81	April 19, 1899.....	5	14		Senile decay.
24	D. R.	M	38	" 24, 1899.....	1	6		Epilepsy.
25	H. C.	F	24	" 29, 1899.....	1	8		Phthisis.
26	J. B.	M	30	July 29, 1899.....	2	9	5	Edemae of larynx.
27	W. B.	M	49	August 5, 1899.....	4	20		Phthisis.
28	J. L.	M	36	" 7, 1899.....	9	29		General paresis.
29	A. McL.	M	66	" 20, 1897.....	4	2	21	Apoplexy.
30	I. B.	F	63	" 28, 1899.....	3	2	2	Marasmus.
31	P. C.	M	24	September 26, 1899.....	3	2	17	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Bakers				1		1	1
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				7		7	7
Barbers				1		1	1
Bookbinders				2		2	2
Brakesmen	1		1				1
Commercial travellers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers				2		2	2
Carpenters	1		1	9		9	10
Clerks				11	2	13	13
Clergymen				2		2	2
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Coachmen				2		2	2
Civil servants	1		1	1		1	2
Carters				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	1	88	89	96
Dressmakers					5	5	5
Druggists				2		2	2
Dentists				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	2		2	3
Farmers	17		17	107		107	124
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Harness-makers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		21	21		161	161	182
Inn-keepers	1		1				1
Labourers	13		13	111		111	124
Laundresses				1	1	2	2
Lumbermen				2		2	2
Milliners		1	1		1	1	2
Machinists				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	1		1	2		2	3
Mechanics				4		4	4
Music-teachers					1	1	1
No occupation	2	5	7	18	57	75	82
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses					3	3	3
Not stated				12	18	30	30
Other occupations				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Prostitutes				2		2	2
Painters.....	2		2	4		4	6
Printers.....	1		1	1		2	3
Peddlers				1		1	1
Pump-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors				3		3	3
Students				7	1	8	8
Spinners				1		1	1
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Stone-cutters				2		2	2
Shoe makers.....				5		5	5
Seamstresses					3	3	3
Salesmen.....				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers.....				1		1	1
Teachers				3	2	5	5
Tinsmiths.....	2		2	1		1	3
Tailors				4	2	6	6
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers.....				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				17	5	22	22
Total	44	34	78	378	355	733	811

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1899.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	2	3
Religious excitement.....				2	1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				2		2
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	1	2	3	4	7
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink.....	3		3	5		5
Self-abuse, sexual				1		1
Over-work					2	2
Sunstroke				1		1
Accident or injury.....	1		1	1		1
Pregnancy		1	1		1	1
Puerperal		3	3		3	3
Brain disease, with general paralysis	2		2			
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	1	5	4	1	5
Other forms of brain disease		1	1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2	3	1	4
Fevers	1		1	1		1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	6	6	12			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	10	12	22			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination.....	1		1			
Unknown	14	8	22	22	19	41
Total	44	34	78	44	34	75

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1	F.....	M. C.....	October 4, 1898	7 months	Discharged recovered.
2	F.....	B. B.....	" 6, "	6 "	" "
3	M.....	E. B.....	" 6, "	2 "	" "
4	M.....	A. McM.....	" 8, "	8 "	" improved.
5	F.....	R. B.....	" 13, "	2 "	" recovered.
6	M.....	J. M.....	November 5, "	2 "	" "
7	F.....	B. P.....	" 15, "	4 "	" "
8	M.....	E. G.....	" 17, "	2 "	Returned.
9	F.....	A. C.....	" 22, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
10	F.....	C. B.....	December 24, "	3 "	Returned.
11	F.....	J. A. W.....	" 31, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
12	F.....	M. A. McD.....	January 4, 1899	3 "	" improved.
13	M.....	J. P. C.....	March 7, "	3 "	Returned.
14	F.....	C. A.....	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
15	F.....	F. J.....	" 31, "	3 "	" "
16	M.....	W. S.....	April 1, "	3 "	" "
17	M.....	R. M.....	" 26, "	2 "	" "
18	M.....	A. C.....	" 27, "	3 "	" "
19	M.....	S. E.....	May 8, "	3 "	" "
20	F.....	A. D.....	June 2, "	3 "	" "
21	F.....	S. D.....	" 5, "	3 "	Returned.
22	F.....	M. S.....	" 7, "	2 "	Discharged, improved.
23	F.....	E. Y.....	" 8, "	2 "	Returned.
24	M.....	I. M.....	" 22, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
25	F.....	M. S.....	" 23, "	2 "	" "
26	F.....	A. McC.....	" 26, "	2 "	" "
27	M.....	D. M.....	" 27, "	6 "	Still out.
28	M.....	R. H.....	July 1, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
29	M.....	R. Mcf.....	" 2, "	2 "	" "
30	F.....	L. G.....	" 14, "	2 "	" "
31	F.....	E. C.....	" 19, "	2 "	" "
32	F.....	M. A. McG.....	" 19, "	2 "	" "
33	F.....	C. P.....	" 29, "	2 "	" "
34	M.....	T. K.....	August 11, "	6 weeks	" "
35	M.....	F. G.....	" 14, "	3 months	Still out.
36	F.....	M. J.....	September 4, "	2 "	" "
37	F.....	F. McM.....	" 19, "	2 "	" "
38	F.....	M. J. J.....	" 21, "	2 "	" "
39	F.....	I. C.....	" 22, "	1 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				15	24	39
Discharged recovered	10	15	25			
" improved	1	2	3			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to asylum	2	3	5			
Absent on probation 30th Sept., 189 ..	2	4	6	15	24	39

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year,

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	4	5	1	3	4			
15 " 20 "	2	2	4		3		1	1	2
20 " 25 "	8	2	10	4	1	5			
25 " 30 "	6	5	11	2	6	8	1	1	2
30 " 35 "	7	4	11		5	7	2	1	3
35 " 40 "	5	3	8	2	1	3	1		1
40 " 45 "	8	2	10	2	1	3	3		3
45 " 50 "	2	5	7		3	3		6	6
50 " 55 "	2	2	4					1	1
55 " 60 "		1	1		1	1		6	7
60 " 65 "	1	2	3				1		1
65 " 70 "	1	1	2				2		
70 " 75 "	1		1	1		1			2
75 " 80 "		1	1					3	3
80 " 85 "									
85 " 90 "									
90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals.....	44	34	78	14	24	38	12	19	31

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	9	5			1
From 1 to 2 months	10	5			
" 2 " 3 "	9	6	2		
" 3 " 4 "	7	6			
" 4 " 5 "	1	4	3		
" 5 " 6 "	1	3	4		
" 6 " 7 "	7	4	5		
" 7 " 8 "	2	6	5	1	
" 8 " 9 "		3	1		
" 9 " 10 "		6	2		
" 10 " 11 "		6	1		
" 11 " 12 "		5	1	1	
" 12 " 18 "	7	28	6	1	
18 months to 2 years	1	56	3		
2 to 3 years	11	146	2	3	
3 " 4 "		96		1	
4 " 5 "	4	128		1	
5 " 6 "	1				
6 " 7 "					
7 " 8 "					
8 " 9 "					
9 " 10 "	2				
10 " 15 "	1				
15 " 20 "	2				
20 years and upwards	2				
Totals..	78	513	38	8	1

NOTE.—This total must agree with the total admissions of the year.

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	6	489		489
Tailor's shop.....	1	181		181
Engineer's shop.....	5	1,287		1,287
Mason work.....	1	166		166
Bakery.....	2	654		654
Laundry.....	18	933	3,735	4,668
Painting.....	8	1,129		1,129
Farm.....	40	6,151		6,151
Garden.....	60	10,570		10,570
Stable.....	1	365		365
Kitchen.....	14	723	2,819	3,542
Dining rooms.....	24	5,444	1,082	6,526
Officers' quarters.....	1		118	118
Sewing rooms.....	26		6,198	6,198
Knitting.....	17		3,144	3,144
Mending.....	13		655	655
Store-room.....	1	308		308
General.....	129	17,276	24,455	41,731
Total.....	367	45,676	42,206	87,882

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1899, were originally received.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bruce.....	4	1	5	Norfolk.....	2		2
Carleton.....	55	41	95	Northumberland.....	5	2	7
Dundas.....	6	5	11	Ontario.....	11	3	14
Durham.....	4	1	5	Oxford.....	3	1	4
Elgin.....	2	3	5	Perry Sound District.....		1	1
Essex.....	2	2	4	Perth.....	4	1	5
Frontenac.....	5	10	15	Prescott.....	11	16	27
Glengarry.....	1	8	9	Prince Edward.....	1	2	3
Grenville.....	4	14	18	Renfrew.....	6	4	10
Grey.....	1	1	2	Russell.....		4	4
Haldimand.....	2		2	Simcoe.....	7	1	8
Halton.....	2		2	Stonmont.....	36	13	49
Hastings.....	6	22	28	Victoria.....		2	2
Huron.....		1	1	Waterloo.....	1		1
Kent.....	4	1	5	Welland.....	3		3
Lambton.....	5	1	6	Wellington.....	3	2	5
Lanark.....	20	14	34	Wentworth.....	1	4	5
Leeds.....	28	28	56	York.....	13	17	30
Lennox and Addington..	3	5	8	Not classed, unknown, etc	10	1	11
Lincoln.....	2	2	4				
Middlesex.....	6	10	16	Total.....	269	244	513

TABLE No. 14.

Work done in engineer's department during year ending Sept. 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bath tubs .....	..	4	Leaks in steam pipes .....	..	31
“ put in	1	...	“ water .....	..	16
Boilers, tea and coffee, set up	1	...	Pumps, boiler .....	..	2
“ hot water .....	..	3	Refrigerators .....	..	2
Boiler grates .....	..	2	Sewers cleaned out and repaired .....	..	8
Cans, milk .....	..	6	Sinks	1	...
“ galvanized iron	1	...	Steam coils put in	3	...
Cooking ranges .....	..	2	Traps, water and steam .....	..	78
Clothes bars in laundry .....	..	26	“ put in	8	...
Dyeing kiln .....	..	1	Telephones .....	..	3
Electric batteries .....	..	6	“ wires .....	..	6
“ bells .....	..	4	Urinals, repaired and cleaned .....	..	11
Fire extinguishers, re-charged .....	..	9	out .....	..	158
Gas fixtures .....	..	5	Valves, water and steam .....	..	18
“ put in	5	...	“ put in	18	...
“ jets .....	..	7	Water closets, repaired and .....	..	74
Globe holders .....	..	10	traps cleaned .....	..	2
Hose, fire and law .....	..	16	Wire screens .....	..	1
Hydrants .....	..	8	Washing machines .....	..	8
“ put in	1	...	Windows, iron .....	..	8
Heaters, hot water .....	..	4	Pumped 15,775,445 gallons .....	..	..
Hoists, hydraulic .....	..	5	water .....	..	..
Iron beds .....	..	144	Laid 600 feet water pipe .....	..	..
“ put up	18	...	Covered two boilers with .....	..	..
Injectors .....	..	1	asbestos covering .....	..	..

TABLE No. 15.

Work done in carpenter shop during year ending 30th September, 1899

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Brushes	8	12	Storm sashes	13	23
Blinds	6	27	Stone boats	5	5
Chairs .....	...	370	Step ladders .....	...	8
“ rocking .....	...	67	Ladders in hose tower	48 ft.	...
Closet seats and frames	48	53	Tables	6	30
Curtain poles	25	...	Towel rollers	12	...
Cupboards	8	12	Wire screens	4	8
Cabinets	3	2	Windows resilled	48	...
Doors	20	206	Wash sashes .....	...	12
Floors .....	...	13	Lattice work at Supt's resi-	...	...
Lounges upholstered	4	20	dence	75 ft.	...
Couches	1	13	Cupboards shelving and	...	...
Lambrequins	160	...	pigeon holes in store room	2	...
Meat boxes	2	2	Dado moulding in cottages	750 ft.	...
Medicine cupboards	1	4	Double partition in bake shop	6x40	...
Mop handles .....	...	28	Table in bake shop	5x26	...
Mosquito frames	8	...	Stalls in stable reflored	3	...
Mattresses	4	...	Partitioned section of driving	...	...
Picture frames	60	...	shed with double doors for	...	...
Patterns	4	3	storing rigs .....	...	...
Refrigerators .....	...	6			

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in the tailors's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1899

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Coats	90	60	Overall pants	16	....
Coats, uniform	23	....	Caps	4	....
Pants	166	50	Combination suits	13	....
Pants, uniform	24	12	Horse blankets .....	....	6
Vests	4	....	Robes .....	....	6
Overall jackets	6	....		

TABLE No. 17.

Work done in sewing rooms during the year.

Aprons	369	Skirts	63
Blinds	54	Shrouds	48
Curtains, pairs	144	Socks, pairs	110
Chemises	228	Stockings, pairs	20
Cushions	40	Towels	371
Centre pieces and tidies	36	Tablecloths	55
Dresses	318	Undershirts	65
Drawers, pairs	364	Underwaists	23
Lace, yards	300	Waists	97
Mitts, pairs	178	Uniform dresses	40
Nightgowns	34	“ caps	150
Panels and pictures	30	“ fichues	76
Pillowslips	282	“ aprons	76
Pillowshams, embroidered	46		
Sheets	232		4,007
Shirts	148		

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in laundry during the year.

Aprons	14,787	Pants	1,457
Blankets	2,281	Quilts	1,329
Bibs	295	Sheets	43,167
Blouses	805	Skirts, colored	11,894
Corset covers	850	Skirts, white	1,043
Coats	904	Stockings, pairs	691
Curtains, pairs	311	Socks, “	529
Collars	4,223	Shirts, colored	15,635
Cuffs, pairs	3,225	Shirts, white	1,974
Chemises	17,666	Towels	21,140
Drawers	11,465	Tablecloths	9,221
Dresses	8,364	Table napkins	4,059
Dusters	116	Ties	611
Guernseys	7,282	Toilet covers	824
Handkerchiefs	3,331	Ticks	244
Nightshirts	1,955	Uniforms	1,057
Nightgowns	5,535	Vests	613
Pillowshams	975		
Pillowcases	26,956		229,650
Pinafores	151		

TABLE No. 19.

Return of farm products for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Potatoes,	500 bus. at	\$0 40	.....	\$200 00
Mangolds,	2,000 "	" 0 15	.....	250 00
Carrots,	50 "	" 0 15	.....	7 50
Corn for silo,	125 tons	" 2 00	.....	250 00
Green fodder,	10 "	" 8 00	.....	80 00
Hay,	4 "	" 7 00	.....	28 00
				<hr/>
				\$865 50.

IMPROVEMENTS.

3 acres cleared of boulders and prepared for crop next year.
13 acres underbrush and 20 rods of wire fencing

TABLE No. 20.

Annual statement of products of garden and improvements on grounds for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.
Beans, green, bushels	30	60	18 00	Amount brought forward			\$663 10
Beans, dry, seed, bus	1	1	50	Pumpkins	50	10	5 00
Beets, bushels	145	40	58 00	Rhubarb, bunches	2,640	1½	39 60
Beets, bunches	400	2	8 00	Radishes, bunches	612	2	12 24
Corn, green, dozens	735	9	66 15	Raspberries, black, boxes	28	8	2 24
Corn, dry, bushels, seed	1	75	75	Spinach, bushels	23	50	11 50
Cabbage, heads	2,900	3½	101 50	Salsify, bushels	2	1 00	2 00
Cauliflower, heads	260	6	15 60	Squash	24	10	2 40
Celery, heads	1,000	4	40 00	Sage, bunches	25	3	75
Corn, fodder, tons	12	2 00	24 00	Tomatoes, bushels	110	50	55 00
Carrots, bunches	125	40	50 00	Plants grown in hot beds, etc.—			
Carrots, bunches	47	2	94	Flowering Annuals	800	3	24 00
Cucumbers, dozens	142	12	17 04	Tomato plants	850	1	8 50
Cress, bunches	66	3	1 98	Cabbage plants, per 100	2,900	20	5 80
Currants, black, boxes	27	8	2 16	Cauliflower, per 100	260	50	1 30
Grapes, pounds	110	3	3 30	Cut Flowers, from garden	415	5	20 75
Lettuce, heads	1,764	2	35 28				<hr/>
Onions, bunches	1,190	2	23 80				\$854 18
Onions, bushels	190	75	142 50				
Peas, green, bushels	22	80	17 60				
Parsnips, bushels	70	50	35 00				

Improvements. —

Graded and finished 2,000 square yards of lawn.

Finished excavation for roadbed to Junction with main drive-way at the front of main building, being 82 yards long by 18 feet wide and 2 feet deep excavated this year. There has been 123 yards (lineal) bedded with boulders and heavy stone and 250 yards covered with broken stone, which now nearly completes the main south entrance drive-way.

Also excavated cellar 16x28x8 feet for boiler and coal of green house.

TABLE No. 21.—*Concluded.*

1899.		DISBURSEMENTS.— <i>Concluded.</i>		RECEIPTS.— <i>Concluded.</i>	
		<i>Brought forward</i>		<i>Brought forward</i>	
Aug. 2,	To cash paid Canada Carriage Co. for repairs to wagon	\$26 75	July 28,	By cash from T. White for 680 lbs. rags @140c.	\$2 52
" 2,	" " A. Cunningham for 9,020 lbs. straw @ \$5.00	22 52	" 27,	" " W. Muldoon for 3 pigs	9 00
" 2,	" " J. J. Henderson for 1 milch cow	35 00	Aug. 17,	" " 1 pig	10 00
" 2,	" " Boyd & Co. for painting wagon	8 00	" 23,	" " E. J. Mallory for 8 hogs, 1,510 lbs. @ 44	64 17
" 17,	" " D. McArthur for attending sick horse	3 00	" 23,	" " " 6 sows, 1,985 lbs. @ 34	64 51
" 23,	" " John Miller for 4,460 lbs. straw @ \$5.00	20 07	" 23,	" " Geo. McKay for 2 young pigs	5 00
" 23,	" " Canada Carriage Co. for 1 wagon	55 00	" 25,	" " Ross & Bissell for 17 hogs, 1,50 @ 44	67 50
Sept. 15,	" " " 1 pair extra steps	50	Sept. 1,	" " Geo. McKay for 2 young pigs	5 00
" 16,	" " " 1 pair extra steps	27 32	" 1,	" " Job Findon for 6 pigs @ \$4.00	24 00
" 19,	" " R. B. Easton for blacksmith acct	246 42	" 2,	" " John Dillon for 1 pig	5 00
" 30,	To balance		" 2,	" " Samuel Waters for 1 Tamworth boar	7 50
			" 4,	" " Ross & Bissell for 7 hogs, 1,490 lbs. @ \$4.40	13 00
			" 3,	" " J. P. Mott for 1 pig	65 56
			" 28,	" " "	10 00
		\$2,196 33	Oct. 1,	By balance	\$ 2,196 33
					\$ 246 42

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899.

TO JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario :

1. In submitting the twenty-third annual report of the operations of this asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1899, I will be very brief.

At the close of the year 1898 we had in residence 641, of whom 350 were males and 291 females. There were admitted during the year 39 males and 43 females, all by medical certificate except one male who was admitted on Lieutenant Governor's warrant. The deaths numbered 29 males and 28 females, a total of 57, being a death rate of nearly 8 per cent. Three males and six females were discharged, leaving in residence at the close of the year 657, of whom 357 were males and 300 females. There were 291 applications for admission on file at the close of the year. It is but fair to say, however, that of this number at least one third could not now be located, owing to deaths and removals since their applications were made. It is clear, however, further provision will soon have to be made for the accommodation of one or two hundred more.

MAINTENANCE.

2. The cost for maintenance for the year has been exceedingly low, being at the rate of \$87.98 per capita. It is well, however, to bear in mind that this is a rate that cannot be maintained for several causes that it is but justice to mention, which combined went towards producing this low rate. First, our store has been greatly depleted of supplies, and the quantity now on hand is much below what is necessary to meet the ordinary demands of a large institution like this. Second, there were accounts to a considerable amount incurred before the close of the financial year that were outstanding at the time the books were closed. Third, we have, in view of the very limited maintenance appropriation for the year, deferred requisitioning for supplies and for services which, though necessary, could at some inconvenience be done without until after the close of the year. Fourth, even if these had all been provided for and a balance over on the right side, our rate for maintenance would still have been low, lower than that of any similar institution, so far as my knowledge extends, in the world.

SCHOOL.

3. In addition to the staff of teachers at present engaged in teaching those capable of mental and physical development, there should be two or more well qualified persons employed in the physical training of a large number of children—probably one hundred and upwards—in the wards who are now without sufficient daily exercise to maintain them in the best condition of health and of physical activity. It is true most of them are what we term low grade, but this is no reason why they should be neglected and allowed to sink still lower, becoming helpless and requiring a greater amount of attention on the part of attendants to care and do for them.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

We have a class of five or six boys employed in the tailoring department who are making excellent progress. One of them can make a pair of trousers complete, and it is to be hoped he will soon be able to do cutting as well. There are a number of other boys, ranging from sixteen to twenty-one, who no doubt could be taught to be useful in some other departments of work, and it is well worth an effort to try what can be accomplished in this direction.

WATER SUPPLY.

5. Since collecting the springs, which were mentioned in last year's report, and connecting them with the reservoir, we have had abundance of water, and there is no reason to doubt that there will be an ample supply for some years to come.

EMPLOYMENT.

6. The gardens have produced their average yield and furnished profitable labor for a large number of our inmates.

The usual amount of work in the way of improving our surroundings has been done and in every other respect the year has been very like others that have gone before.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Superintendent.

November 1st, 1899.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1898				350	291	641
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	1		1			
By medical certificate	38	43	81	39	43	82
				389	334	723
Total number under treatment during year						
Discharges during year :—						
As unimproved	3	6	9			
Total number of discharges during year	3	6	9			
Died	29	28	57	32	34	66
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1899				357	300	657
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				745	677	1,422
“ discharged				56	47	103
“ died				310	308	618
“ eloped				2		2
“ transferred				20	22	42
“ remaining, 30th Sept., 1899				357	300	657
Number of applications on file	174	117	291			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1898, to 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 13th of August)	359	301	660
Minimum " " " (on the 2nd of November).....	345	293	638
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	128,843	107,558	236,401
Daily average population.....	352,994	294,679	647,673

	Admissions of year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married				1	9	10
Widowed					1	1
Single.....	39	43	82	744	667	1,411
Not reported						
Total	39	43	82	745	677	1,422
Religion.						
Presbyterians	5	9	14	133	129	262
Episcopalians	7	8	15	144	152	296
Methodists	13	10	23	197	177	374
Baptists	2	1	3	26	26	52
Congregationalists.....				2	1	3
Roman Catholics	5	4	9	120	83	203
Mennonites				10	6	16
Quakers.....				3	1	4
Infidels						
Other denominations.....	5	7	12	22	29	51
Not reported	2	4	6	88	73	161
Total	39	43	82	745	677	1,422
Nationalities.						
English	2	1	3	44	43	87
Irish		1	1	39	37	76
Scotch				25	18	43
Canadian	36	40	76	590	538	1,128
United States	1		1	7	10	17
Other countries				16	8	24
Unknown		1	1	24	23	47
Total	39	43	82	745	677	1,422

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.. .. .				2	7	9	
Brant				10	12	22	
Bruce		3	3	22	22	44	
Carleton	1		1	24	15	39	
Dufferin				1	7	8	
Elgin				6	12	18	
Essex	2	1	3	18	16	34	
Frontenac		1	1	30	28	58	
Grey	1	3	4	24	27	51	
Haldimand	1		1	18	4	22	
Halton				12	9	21	
Hastings	2	1	3	15	20	35	
Huron	3	1	4	26	17	43	
Kent	1	3	4	14	21	35	
Lambton	1	1	2	16	13	29	
Lenark	1		1	9	4	13	
Leeds and Grenville				21	16	37	
Lennox and Addington		1	1	16	12	28	
Lincoln				6	4	10	
Middlesex		1	1	33	22	55	
Muskoka District		2	2	13	8	21	
Nipissing District				2		2	
Norfolk		2	2	8	10	18	
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	21	24	45	
Ontario	2	2	4	26	21	47	
Oxford				17	15	32	
Parry Sound District	1		1	5	3	8	
Peel	1		1	5	16	21	
Perth				11	15	26	
Peterborough	1	1	2	6	13	19	
Prescott and Russell		1	1	1	3	4	
Prince Edward	1	1	2	5	10	15	
Renfrew				3	11	14	
Simcoe	3	5	8	59	48	107	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	2	3	23	9	32	
Victoria	2		2	15	9	24	
Waterloo				18	17	35	
Welland				5	8	13	
Wellington				22	8	30	
Wentworth	1		1	32	32	64	
York	11	11	22	124	109	232	
Not classed	1		1	1		1	
Total admissions	39	43	82	745	677	1,422	

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1899.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....					1	1	
Brant.....				1		1	
Bruce.....				5	3	8	
Carleton.....				4	4	8	
Dufferin.....					2	2	
Elgin.....					4	4	
Essex.....				2	3	5	
Frontenac.....				12	13	25	
Grey.....				9	5	14	
Haldimand.....				3		3	
Halton.....				1	2	3	
Hastings.....				2	4	6	
Huron.....				5	3	8	
Kent.....					3	3	
Lambton.....				2	4	6	
Lanark.....				4	1	5	
Leeds and Greenville.....				5	3	8	
Lennox and Addington.....				2	7	9	
Lincoln.....				2	2	4	
Middlesex.....				4	1	5	
Muskoka District.....				2	1	3	
Norfolk.....				5	5	10	
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	5	3	8	
Ontario.....				4	1	5	
Oxford.....				6	1	7	
Parry Sound District.....					1	1	
Peel.....				1	3	4	
Perth.....				5	2	7	
Peterborough.....					3	3	
Prescott and Russell.....					1	1	
Prince Edward.....							
Renfrew.....				1	5	6	
Simcoe.....				10	6	16	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				14	1	15	
Victoria.....				3	1	4	
Waterloo.....				1		1	
Welland.....					1	1	
Wellington.....				2	1	3	
Wentworth.....				2	7	9	
York.....				10	8	18	
Not classed.....							
Total admissions.....	1		1	134	116	250	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	• Remarks.
1	H. V. H.	M	26—2—95.	1—10—98.	
2	I. W.	F	17—6—98.	4—11—98.	
3	J. B. D.	M	12—9—92.	25—11—98.	
4	A. H.	F	30—12—96.	26—12—98.	
5	M. O.	F	4—11—98.	21—4—99.	
6	G. O. B.	M	25—5—96.	24—5—99.	
7	F. E. V.	F	18—3—95.	24—5—99.	
8	E. McM.	F	11—8—96.	8—9—99.	
9	C. C.	F	19—5—99.	11—9—99.	

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1899.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	E. J.	F	24	October 4, 1898.	7	8		Epilepsy.
2	M. C. P.	F	10	" 8, 1898.	3	22		Bronchitis.
3	H. S.	M	22	" 12, 1898.	11	26		General debility.
4	A. H. C.	M	25	" 17, 1898.	12	9	10	Phthisis.
5	E. A. P.	F	10	" 25, 1898.	1	7	1	Epilepsy.
6	G. G.	M	17	" 30, 1898.	6	2	24	Phthisis.
7	C. H. B.	M	22	November 1, 1898.	10	4		Debility.
8	W. H.	M	42	" 4, 1898.	6		3	Congestion lungs.
9	A. A.	F	55	" 8, 1898.	2	2	6	Phthisis.
10	J. W.	M	28	" 11, 1898.	4	11	4	Phthisis.
11	L. P.	F	44	December 3, 1898.	4	6	4	Senile decay.
12	A. L. M.	F	18	" 5, 1898.	4	8	12	Epilepsy.
13	H. F.	M	6	" 16, 1898.	1	3	23	Typhoid.
14	R. H. W.	M	8	" 19, 1898.		3		Bronchitis.
15	E. W.	F	46	" 22, 1898.	22	2	27	Marasmus.
16	A. L. M.	F	36	January 4, 1899.	11	9	27	Phthisis.
17	C. S.	F	54	" 22, 1899.	3	2	10	Debility.
18	M. T.	F	69	" 29, 1899.	12	1	1	Influenza.
19	W. J. W.	M	18	February 2, 1899.	9	9	21	Phthisis.
20	P. R.	M	40	" 3, 1899.	15	6	13	Phthisis.
21	A. J. S.	F	15	" 7, 1899.	13	8	14	Consumption.
22	M. B.	F	47	" 7, 1899.	16	4	17	Congestion lungs.
23	E. C.	M	23	" 13, 1899.	11	3	3	Phthisis.
24	E. B.	F	65	" 13, 1899.	16	4	23	Phthisis.
25	A. S.	F	28	" 28, 1899.	3	6	22	Heart disease.
26	L. DeL.	F	53	March 2, 1899.	22	3	29	General debility.
27	J. A. S.	F	20	" 2, 1899.		8	12	Heart failure.
28	J. W.	M	20	" 5, 1899.	6	10	12	Epilepsy.
29	R. McK.	M	15	" 16, 1899.		8	8	Heart failure.
30	P. C. H.	F	21	" 17, 1899.		5	2	Marasmus.
31	L. K.	F	17	" 27, 1899.	2		2	Gastric Fever.
32	P. D.	M	18	" 29, 1899.	3		12	Phthisis.
33	A. Y. R.	M	28	April 6, 1899.	16	10	25	Phthisis.
34	S. M.	F	25	" 13, 1899.	2	8	2	Congestion lungs.
35	F. L. W.	F	11	" 18, 1899.	1	9	28	Meningitis.
36	F. S.	F	14	" 22, 1899.	2		2	Diarrhœa.
37	W. H.	M	35	May 1, 1899.	21	9	21	Phthisis.
38	W. M. C.	M	45	" 1, 1899.	22	6	26	Phthisis.
39	L. B.	F	17	" 3, 1899.		7	19	Hæmorrhage bowels.
40	E. I. G.	F	28	" 16, 1899.	2	5	26	Phthisis.
41	M. K.	F	24	" 21, 1899.	4	10	11	Enteric fever.
42	D. B.	M	29	" 22, 1899.		10	2	Phthisis.
43	C. D.	F	15	" 22, 1899.	8	1	14	Phthisis.
44	J. W. M.	M	36	June 1, 1899.	9	5	21	Pleurisy.
45	A. P.	M	29	" 5, 1899.	1	11	12	Debility.
46	B. F.	M	37	" 8, 1899.		3	5	Tubercular peritonitis.
47	H. M. W.	F	25	" 9, 1899.	10	7	28	Phthisis.
48	W. A. B.	M	12	" 13, 1899.			27	Meningitis.
49	R. F.	M	17	July 19, 1899.	7	11	19	Epilepsy.
50	T. E. S.	M	21	August 7, 1899.	8	3	27	S-picanina.
51	N. E. H.	F	29	" 7, 1899.	2	5	23	Phthisis.
52	N. W. A.	M	39	" 13, 1899.	22	10	16	Phthisis.
53	D. G.	M	27	" 17, 1899.	5	10	15	Phthisis.
54	M. McK.	M	26	" 18, 1899.	2	11	6	Phthisis.
55	H. B.	F	12	" 21, 1899.	3	9	16	Debility.
56	H. A. B.	M	11	" 27, 1899.	3	6	14	Consumption.
57	T. McF.	M	11	Sept'mber 26, 1899.	1	2	29	Asphyxia.

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	24	14	38				5	5	10
" 15 " 20 "	5	13	18				5	5	10
" 20 " 25 "	2	2	4				5	4	9
" 25 " 30 "	1	4	5				7	5	12
" 30 " 35 "	1	3	4						
" 35 " 40 "	3	3	6				4	1	5
" 40 " 45 "	2	1	3				2	1	3
" 45 " 50 "		1	1				1	2	3
" 50 " 55 "		1	1					2	2
" 55 " 60 "		1	1					1	1
" 60 " 65 "	1		1						
" 65 " 70 "								2	2
Unknown									
	39	43	82				29	28	57

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	5	From 18 months to 2 years	21
From 1 to 2 months	5	" 2 to 3 years	62
" 2 " 3 "	6	" 3 " 4 "	56
" 3 " 4 "	6	" 4 " 5 "	49
" 4 " 5 "	5	" 5 " 6 "	53
" 5 " 6 "	13	" 6 " 7 "	32
" 6 " 7 "	6	" 7 " 8 "	44
" 7 " 8 "	3	" 8 " 9 "	72
" 8 " 9 "	9	" 9 " 10 "	9
" 9 " 10 "	5	" 10 " 15 "	70
" 10 " 11 "	9	" 15 " 20 "	45
" 11 " 12 "	5	" 20 years and upwards	37
" 12 " 18 "	30		
		Totals	657

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	443		443
Tailor's shop	5	1,200		1,200
Engineer's shop	3	912		912
Wood yard and coal shed	12	936		936
Bakery	3	939		939
Laundry	17	783	4,018	4,801
Dairy	7		2,555	2,555
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	104		104
Piggery	2	730		730
Painting	1	130		130
Farm.	38	6,916		6,916
Garden.				
Grounds				
Stable	4	1,460		1,460
Kitchen	4	730	730	1,460
Dining rooms	27	4,380	5,475	9,855
Sewing rooms	6		1,722	1,722
Knitting	20		5,740	5,740
Wards	135	27,375	21,900	49,275
Halls	6	1,878		1,878
Storeroom	1	313		313
General	17	2,191	3,650	5,841
Superintendent's house	4	455	730	1,185
Gas house	2	547		547
Total	318	52,422	46,520	98,942

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1899, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District	1	4	5	Norfolk	5	6	11
Brant	5	5	10	Northumberland	5	5	10
Bruce	8	9	17	Ontario	7	10	17
Carleton	10	6	16	Oxford	8	5	13
Dufferin		3	3	Parry Sound District	4	2	6
Dundas	5	3	8	Peel	4	7	11
Durham	3	1	4	Perth	8	5	13
Elgin	4	2	6	Peterborough	4	7	11
Essex	12	6	19	Prescott			
Frontenac	14	7	21	Prince Edward	3	3	6
Glengary	1		1	Rainy River District			
Grenville		2	2	Renfrew	1	5	6
Grey	9	9	18	Russell		1	1
Haldimand	5	2	7	Simcoe	24	28	52
Halton	3	5	8	Stormont	2	2	4
Hastings	7	10	17	Thunder Bay District			
Huron	17	6	23	Victoria	6	4	10
Kent	5	11	16	Waterloo	7	11	18
Lambton	6	6	12	Welland	2	3	5
Lanark	3	1	4	Wellington	11	2	13
Leeds	8	3	11	Wentworth	15	15	30
Lennox and Addington	10	6	16	York	70	60	130
Lincoln	1		1	Not classed, unknown, etc.	1		1
Middlesex	24	7	31				
Muskoka District	7	4	11				
Nipissing District	2		2				
				Total	357	300	657

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1899				6	7	13
Admitted during year by medical certificate.				9	4	13
Total number under treatment during year				15	11	26
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	1	4	5			
As improved	1	1	2			
As unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	4	6	10			
Died	2	1	3			
				6	7	13
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1899				9	4	13
Total number admitted since opening of asylum				123	99	222
“ discharged	93	91	184			
“ died	19	4	23			
“ eloped	2	0	2			
“ transferred				114	95	209
“ remaining, 30th September, 1899				9	4	13
Inebriate Branch.						
Remaining, October 1st, 1899				5	1	6
Admitted during the year :						
Voluntary				18	5	23
Total number under treatment during year				23	6	29
Total number of discharges during the year	19	4	23			
Died	1	0	1			
Transferred				20	4	24
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept. 1899				3	2	5
Total number admitted since opening of asylum				296	46	342
“ discharged	285	44	329			
“ died	5	0	5			
“ eloped	3	0	3			
“ transferred				298	44	337
“ remaining, 30th Sept., 1899				3	2	5

